UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE STRONG VERB IN SCHOTTEL'S AUSFÜHRLICHE ARBEIT VON DER TEUTSCHEN HAUBT SPRACHE

KENNETH MILES

A THESIS

IN GERMANICS

PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

PHILADELPHIA

1933

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I. INTRODUCTORY

A. The Grammarians of the 16th Century.

The desire for a complete grammar of the German language was frequently voiced in the 16th century. The first grammars of the German language, from the modern standpoint, are those of Albertus and Ölinger (cf. Jellinek, I, 64 ff.). The *Teutsch Grammatick oder Sprach-Kunst* of Laurentius Albertus appeared in 1573 (Augsburg), and it was soon followed (or possibly preceded) by the grammar of Albert Ölinger, some copies of which are dated 1573, others 1574 (Strassburg). Both works are in Latin. Socin (pp. 212, 271) classifies the language of Albertus as being representative of the South-German *Reichssprache*, and that of Ölinger as being based on the Alemannic literary dialect as represented by the language of the Strassburg printers. He points out that the differences between the two were merely minor ones, however. Von Bahder (p. 72) also regards the language of Albertus and Ölinger as being essentially the same, and as standing in sharp contrast to that of the later grammarian Clajus. Both Albertus and Ölinger show minor dialectical variations of course, Albertus being influenced by the East-Franconian, Ölinger by the Alsatian dialect.

As a whole, Ölinger's grammar is better than that of Albertus (cf. Jellinek, I, 67), and especially in the treatment of the verb does he surpass Albertus' work. Albertus was more of a theoretician, and took great pleasure in demonstrating the potential capacity of the German language for forming compounds and derivatives, in which respect he is akin to Schottel. Ölinger was more practical, and had pedagogical considerations constantly in mind.

In 1578 the German grammar of Johannes Clajus appeared

(Leipzig), also written in Latin, with Melanchthon's Latin grammar as a model. Clajus used the works of Albertus and Ölinger, but did not take over anything of importance directly from them (Jellinek, I, 74). The language of Clajus is essentially the language of Luther, and he probably used the Bible of 1545 as a basis for his work. Clajus declared the writings of Luther to be the most perfect source of correctness in the German language. The grammar went through numerous editions, not because of any decided superiority over Ölinger, but because the Midland Germans found Ölinger's Alsatian literary language impossible ; and it was in Midland Germany that Clajus became most popular. His grammar later became well known in low Germany also. It became a chief source for the grammar of Stephan Ritter (1616) as well as for that of Schottel (Jellinek, I, 79).

The 16th century, important as it was in the development of the German language, did not succeed in creating a standardized *Schriftsprache*. Not until the 17th and 18th centuries was the literary norm really established. The significant rôle which the North German grammarians played in this respect is pointed out by Socin (p. 263) : « Die Einigung der neuhochdeutschen Schriftsprache hat erst das siebenzehnte und achtzehnte Jahrhundert herbeigeführt, in jenem die Blüthe der deutschen Litteratur im Norden und Osten, zumal in Schlesien, während die breiten Striche des deutschen Landes unter den Verheerungen des dreissigjährigen Krieges darnieder lagen, zu Beginn des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts das Vorgewicht Meissens, in beiden Jahrhunderten aber die emsige und fast ausschliesslich vom protestantischen Norden ausgehende Regelung der deutschen Sprache. »

Thus, from the 17th century on, the leading grammarians are North Germans, and the South German scholars seem to withdraw almost entirely from the field. This fact is of considerable importance, because the Low Germans (notably Schottel) could not and did not depend upon their native *Sprachgefühl* in writing grammars of High German, but instead were ever seeking to establish good rules of usage based upon the written word, upon theoretical deduction and analogy. They sought to determine a norm of proper usage, which would rise above dialectical differences. In this respect they were very different from the East Midland Germans,

who followed their own *Sprachgefühl*, believing that the best German was that which they themselves spoke (cf. Jellinek, I, 115-116). Both tendencies came together in the *Sprachgesellschaften* of the 17th century.

B. Schottel : Life and Works, and Description of the *Ausführliche Arbeit*

Most important of all the 17th century grammarians was J. G. Schottel, whose *Ausführliche Arbeit von der Teutschen Haubt Sprache* appeared 1663 in Braunschweig ; this monumental work overshadowed all the grammars of his predecessors.

Justus Georgius Schottelius (cf. Koldewey ; von Raumer, pp. 72 ff. ; von Waldberg), who has been called the Jacob Grimm of the 17th century, was born June 23, 1612 at Eimbeck in Hannover. He spent almost his entire life in Low German territory, which is of significance when his theories are considered. Having spent six years in the schools of Hildesheim (1627-30) and of Hamburg (1630-33), he went to Leyden, where he studied jurisprudence and belles-lettres for three years. Leyden, where the famous philologist and poet Daniel Heinsius was active, was distinguished by the fact that the study of the older Germanic dialects had already begun, and great interest was being shown in the history of the Dutch language. From Leyden Schottel went to Wittenberg, then to Leipzig, where he completed his studies in 1638. Not long afterwards he became tutor to the eldest son of Duke August of Braunschweig. Schottel remained in the service of the dukes of Braunschweig, and died as « Hof-, Kanzlei- und Kammerrat » on October 25, 1676.

Schottel's first grammatical work was the *Teutsche Sprachkunst*, Braunschweig, 1641 (revised and enlarged edition 1651). In the first book of this work he tries to prove that the present German language is still the ancient German language, and that it ranks as high as any of the foreign tongues ; he wishes to see it purged of the foreign elements which mar its beauty and purity ; he attempts to divide the history of the German language into periods ; and he dwells at length on what he believes to be one

of the supreme virtues of the German language, namely its capacity for forming compounds, or « Verdoppelungen » as he calls them. The second book of the *Sprachkunst* is devoted to phonology and accidence, the third book to syntax.

The *Sprachkunst* was favorably received, and was introduced in the schools of Nürnberg, then one of the chief centers of endeavors to improve and purify the German language. Schottel became a member of the « Blumenorden » of Nürnberg in 1646 ; he was already a member of the « Fruchtbringende Gesellschaft », where he was known as « Der Suchende ».

In 1643 Schottel published a short and more popular treatise, *Der Teutschen Sprach Einleitung* (in the form of a poem, with explanatory notes), in which the German language is characterized according to its origin and its capabilities.

The next treatise was the *Teutsche Vers- oder Reim Kunst*, Wolffenbüttel, 1645, which represents on the whole the artificial and stilted tendencies of the Nürnberg school of poets.

The culmination of Schottel's life-long study of the German language was his monumental work : *Ausführliche Arbeit Von der Teutschen Haubt Sprache, Worin enthalten Gemelter dieser Haubt-Sprache Uhrankunft, Uhraltertuhm, Reinlichkeit, Eigenschaft, Vermögen, Unvergleichlichkeit, Grundrichtigkeit, zumahl die Sprach-Kunst und VersKunst Teutsch und guten theils Lateinisch völlig mit eingebracht, wie nicht weniger die Verdoppelung, Ableitung, Nahmwörter, Authores vom Teutschen Wesen und Teutscher Sprache, von der verteutschung, Item die Stammwörter der Teutschen Sprache samt der Erklärung und derogleichen viel merkwürdige Sachen. Abgetheilet In Fünf Bücher. Ausgefertiget Von Justo-Georgio Schottelio D. Fürstl. Braunschweig : Lüneburg. Hof-und Consistorial-Rahte und Hofgerichts Assessore. Nicht allein mit Röm :Käyserl. Maj. Privilegio, sondern auch mit sonderbarer Kayserl. Approbation und genehmhaltung, als einer gemeinnutzigen und der Teutschen Nation zum besten angesehenen Arbeit, laut des folgenden Käyserl. Privilegii.* Braunschweig, Gedrukt und verlegt durch Christoff Friederich Zilligern, Buchhändlern. Anno M.DC.LXIII. (4to, pp. xxxvi, 1494).

This work is a stout quarto of almost 1500 pages. It is divided

into five books, which are preceded by dedications, prefaces, and list of authorities, and are followed by an index and an appendix. The first three books may be considered as a third revised edition of the *Sprachkunst*, and the work as a whole contains much material published in the monographs already mentioned, revised and considerably enlarged. For the benefit of foreigners interested in German, many of the rules are translated into Latin.

The first book consists of ten « Lobreden », introductory essays pertaining to the nature and use of the German language. The titles of the ten *Lobreden* follow (each starts with « Die ---- Lobrede von der Uhralten HaubtSprache der Teutschen begreift ») :

1. « Die Veranlassung, den Inhalt und Ordnung dieses Operis, und was von allgemeinem guten Gebrauche in der Sprache, auch von den Kunstwörteren oder terminis artium anfangs zuerinnern. »

2. « Die Zeugnissen vieler hoher, vortreflicher und gelahrter Männer, die sie von ihrer Teutschen MutterSprache getahn, und dazu angemahnt haben, samt Widerlegung des irrigen Uhrteihls und Deuteley, so unterschiedliche vornehme Ausländer in ihren Schriften über die Teutsche Sprache hinterlassen. »

3. « Deroselben Uhrankunft und Uhraltertuhm, auch dass, und wie, die itzige Teutsche Sprache, eben annoch im Grunde die Uhralte Sprache sey : Auch von den Denkzeiten (Epochis) Teutscher Sprache. »

4. « Den natürlichen Uhrsprung und vortrefliche Eigenschaften der Teutschen Stammwörter und Letteren ingemein. »

5. « Eine kurtze Anleitung und Anzeige zu der sonderlichen, und andern Sprachen gantz ungemeiner Ableitung der Wörter, welche in unserer MutterSprache so überreichlich zu finden. »

6. « Eine richtige Eröfnung der Gründen und wunderreichen Eigenschaften, welche in Verdoppelung der Teutschen Wörter aufs allerglücklichste verhanden seyn. »

7. « Eine kurtze Anregung in gemein von der Poesi, auch wie dahin in Teutscher Sprache zugelangen. »

8. « Einen kurtzen Beweistuhm, dass annoch bis auf diese Zeit, die Wurtzelen oder Stammwörter der Teutschen Sprache sich fast in allen üblichen Europeischen Sprachen finden lassen : Auch dass der alten Gallier Sprache sey Teutsch gewesen, samt mehren

Anführungen von Reinlichkeit und Räumigkeit der Teutschen Sprache. »

9. « Eine kurtze Entdekkung des unbegründeten Wesens, dadurch unsere HaubtSprache zum Sproslinge, Menglinge und Bettlerin wird gemacht : auch wie von denen sonst fleissigen und sinnreichen Teutschen die Teutschen Sprache sey verseumt und veracht worden. Samt angeführten Uhrsachen, wordurch die rechte Ausübung und Werthaltung deroselben, noch itzo guten theils verhindert werde. »

10. « Einen unmaasgeblichen Bericht von den Mundarten oder Dialectis, auch wie die Teutsche Sprache in Dialectos geteihlet sey ; samt Anführung, wie ein völliges Lexicon in Teutscher Sprache, so annoch niemals verhanden gewesen, zuverfertigen, und warum die Muttersprache nicht in der alltäglichen ungewissen Gewonheit, sonderen in kunstmässigen Lehrsätzen und gründlicher Anleitung fest bestehen müsse. »

The second book is devoted to etymology, orthography and accidence ; the third, to syntax ; the fourth, to the prosody or « Teutsche Verskunst oder Reimkunst » ; and the fifth book consists of seven « Tractate », namely : the first, a reprint of *Der Teutschen Sprach Einleitung* of 1643 ; the second, a treatise on German proper names ; the third, a treatise on German proverbs ; the fourth, a short history of German literature ; the fifth, « Wie man recht verteutschen soll » ; the sixth, a list of German roots and primitive words, with explanations ; and the seventh, a brief summary of the contents of the work, in Latin.

C. Schottel : General Characteristics of the *Ausführliche Arbeit.*

Schottel, being of Low German origin, was prone to regard High German as a written literary language, and hence he thoroughly mistrusted the spoken word (cf. Jellinek, I, 133). He was basically opposed to the grammarians and scholars of East Midland Germany (Meissen), because they felt that literary German should be modelled after their own spoken language. It is true that he praised « die rechte meissnische Ausrede », but he ridiculed those

who would make the Meissen dialect synonymous with the literary norm. Schottel insisted that the German language was a *Kunstsprache* which could not be learned in everyday conversation, but could only be mastered through much diligent study of the written word. As models of excellent German he recommended the language of Luther and the *Kanzleisprachen*. The task of the grammarian, according to him, was to make an end of the uncertainties in the language, to bring individual cases together under a general rule. Earlier German grammarians had demanded this same thing--but Schottel added something new to it, namely the important principle of analogy. However, he was not exactly clear about his own position concerning analogy (cf. Jellinek, I, 135). In general, his activity in applying this principle was a selective one, not a creative one : he selected whatever he thought best from a huge mass of source material of all kinds, rather than create new forms by a rigid application of the principle of analogy. Nevertheless, analogy was one of his guiding stars, especially within the inflectional forms of one word. The levelling effect of this *Systemzwang* is apparent throughout the entire grammar, especially in the section dealing with orthography (as : *Mann*, not *Man*, because the genitive is *Mannes*), but Schottel seems never to go much beyond actual usage as he had found it in his sources.

Schottel's grammar is distinguished from those of his predecessors by the way in which he not only treated the language of his time and tried to formulate its rules, but also gave a great deal of consideration to the historical development of the German language. In so doing, he regarded the older stages of the language as a period of considerable confusion and irregularity, which was not standardized to any high degree until the time of Luther.

The strongest criterion of « Grundrichtigkeit » for Schottel was not usage, but etymological dissection. He distinguished between three different elements of German words : *Wurzel* or *Stammwort, Hauptendung* (derivative suffix), and *zufällige Endung* (inflectional ending), all three being monosyllabic. Every syllable of a German word must be capable of being brought under one of these three categories, otherwise there is something wrong with the word. Hence, since the imperative represents the root of a

verb, it must be without an ending, according to Schottel. Also, the final *e* of such nouns as *Hirte, Ehre* had to be necessarily omitted, for it could not be regarded as either a derivative suffix, or as an inflectional ending (since the nominative is the word itself without an ending), or as the root of the word (since all roots are monosyllabic). On the other hand, however, the plural of *Bürger* should be *Bürgere*, since *-e* is the sign of the plural ; Schottel's own usage is consistent with this principle.

Although Schottel took over many rules and concepts from the grammars of his predecessors, he nevertheless far surpassed them all in his treatment of the German vocabulary, wherein he dissected words into their component parts. « In der Wortbildungslehre liegt Schottels eigentliche Bedeutung für die Entwicklung der grammatischen Technik » (Jellinek, I, 139). No one before Schottel had ever made this thought the guiding star of grammatical art. Two entire « Lobreden » are devoted to the derivation and compounding of nouns, and in that part of the *Ausführliche Arbeit* which is devoted to nouns, 217 pages are given to derivation and compounding, whereas only 86 pages are given to the other aspects of the noun. Schottel seems to have taken especial pride in demonstrating the marvelous capacities of the German language for forming compounds. Specific examples, with reference to strong verbs, will be given in a later section.

With respect to the accidence and the syntax, Schottel did not progress much farther than his predecessors, although his examples are much more numerous. Schottel had a good knowledge of grammatical literature, and he made considerable use of the works of Clajus and of Ritter (cf. Jellinek, I, 139). His rules were often more modern than those of Clajus. And since almost everything that was in Clajus could be found in Schottel, and much more in addition to it, it came about that the work of Clajus, formerly so popular, was gradually crowded out of the market by Schottel's work. The further development of German grammar was connected with Schottel, rather than with any of the older grammars which his work supplanted. The *Ausführliche Arbeit* was not only the best German grammar which had appeared up to that time, but its worth went even beyond that : as Heinrich Rückert says (II, 299 f.) : « Alles, was die deutsche Sprache in irgendeiner Be-

ziehung war und leisten konnte, ist hier in einem Brennpunkt vereinigt..... Die deutsche Sprache erschien hier zum erstenmal der gelehrten Zeit als das, was damals allein imponierte, und wofür sie immer nicht hatte gelten sollen : als eine Rüstkammer voll unermesslicher Schätze der Gelehrsamkeit. »

D. **Method of Procedure**

Nothing characterizes the language of a grammarian or poet more than the forms of the strong verbs which he uses. The following presentation is devoted exclusively to the strong verb, as being representative of the stage of development of Schottel's language.

A treatment of specific characteristics of his language as reflected in the strong verb will be given first, in order to synthesize many of the detailed phenomena which are scattered throughout various verbs and various Ablaut classes. This will be followed by a discussion of the Ablaut classes themselves.

Although every occurrence of every strong verb was noted, an exhaustive list of all the verbal forms in Schottel's grammar will not be given in the following study, but each Ablaut class will be characterized as a whole, followed by a list of forms of various individual verbs. Only those verbs which show interesting peculiarities, or which fluctuate in various forms, are given in this alphabetical list ; if a verb is not listed, it may be assumed that its conjugation agrees in general with modern usage ; the same assumption may be made as a rule with reference to tenses not listed.

No examples are taken from quotations, poems, etc. which Schottel quotes from other writers and poets, since they do not represent his own language.

In order to indicate the development which the strong verb had undergone during the transition period known as Early New High German, Schottel's forms are often compared with those of his grammatical predecessors, Albertus, Ölinger and Clajus, as well as with those forms found in Murner, Sachs, Fischart, Opitz, Grimmelshausen and the Luther Bible of 1671. The reprints and

monographs used in making this comparison are listed in the Bibliography ; when « Luther Bible » is mentioned, the edition of 1671 is meant.

An original edition of Schottel's *Ausführliche Arbeit* was used. The are no reprints of the grammar, perhaps because of its very length ; a second edition of it appeared 1737 in Hildesheim.

II. THE STRONG VERB

A. Specific Characteristics of Schottel's Language as Reflected in the Strong Verb

1. PREFACE : SCHOTTEL'S TERMINOLOGY

Schottel divides verbs into two classes, personal and impersonal, and furthermore into regular (« gleichfliessende ») and irregular (« ungleichfliessende »). Under « ungleichfliessende » verbs he includes not only all strong verbs, but also weak verbs with Rückumlaut. He uses German terminology as far as possible, but often gives the Latin terms in explanation of the German ones, thus :

1. « Zeit (Tempus) »
2. « Weise (Modus) »
3. « Person (Persona) »
4. « Zeitwandelung (Conjugatio) »

For tenses he distinguishes :

1. « Die Gegenwertige (Praesens tempus) »
2. « Die Fastvergangene (Imperfectum) »
3. « Die Vergangene (Perfectum) »
4. « Die Gantzvergangene (Plusquamperfectum) »
5. « Die Künftige (Futurum) »
6. « Futurum Perfectum ».

It should be noted that Schottel was the first of the early grammarians to note the form of the future passive participle, as (des) *auszusprechenden* (Wortes).

Schottel distinguishes the following modes :

1. « Die Weise zu gebieten (Modus Imperativus) »
2. « Die Weise anzuzeigen (Modus indicativus) »
3. « Die Weise zufügen (Modus conjunctivus) »
4. « Die Weise zuendigen (Modus infinitivus) ».

2. ORTHOGRAPHY

a. In General.

Schottel defines orthography thus (pp. 185-86) : « Die Rechtschreibung (Orthographia) der Teutschen Sprache bestehet in dem, dass so wol ein jeder Buchstab nach seiner eigentlichen Deutung, und an recht-gehörigem Orte geschrieben, als auch sonst ein jedes Wort mit seinen eigentlichen Buchstaben, und mit derselben keinem zu wenig, oder zu viel, verfasset werde. » He refers to the uncertainty of orthography thus (p. 186) : « Zumahl es unlaugbar, dass die *Orthographia* oder Rechtschreibung, so wol in Grichischer, Lateinischer, als jeder andern Sprache in oftmahliger Ungewisheit und wankelbarem Gebrauche beruhe, daher dann so viel zankens und critisirens entstanden » ; furthermore (pp. 186-87) : « dass auch in unserer Muttersprache wegen durchgehender Rechtschreibung eine gantz gleich-guhtbefindende Meinung überall nicht hat können getroffen und bishero angenommen werden, ist auch dasselbe viel leichter zu wünschen als zu hoffen. » Nevertheless, Schottel insists that an author be consistent in his orthography, even as to minor details (p. 102) : « Es ist solche Schreibung [he refers to the practice of putting the hyphen in compound words where it does not belong] auch wol von etzlichen Authoren, welche sie etwa in einem Orte gebrauchen, hinwieder an vielen anderen nicht gebrauchet worden, also dass bey selbigen keine andere Ursache, als eine irrende Freyheit desselben zugeben ist. » The fact that Schottel places all blame on the author and none on the printer would seem to indicate that his own manuscripts had in the past undergone no changes in the hands of the printer.

Schottel's first rule for orthography is to omit all superfluous letters (as the *b* in *darumb*, etc.). He also advocates levelling the orthography, hence *Pferd* (not *Pfert*) because of the genitive

Pferdes and the plural *Pferde* ; he condemns the writing of final *dt*, saying it should be either *d* or *t*, according to the plural, as *Stat* and *Rad* because of *Stäte, Räder*. When a *k* is to be doubled, it should be written *kk* and not *ck*, hence *schikken* and not *schicken*.

Schottel's remarks concerning *sw, sl, sm, sn* are of particular interest, since they reveal the influence of the Low German pronunciation with which he was so familiar (p. 196) : « Zwischen dem *s* und dem Buchstaben *w, l, m, n* künte das *ch* wol ausgelassen werden, es ist solches wie Aventin austrüklich zeuget, bey denen Alten auch also gebräuchlich gewesen : Es erfodert solches weder die Buchstabirung, noch Ausrede des Wortes, und sind vielmehr in solchen Worten diese Buchstabe *ch* überflüssig, als : Sweigen, Slagen, Smekken, Sneiden, etc. und nicht schweigen..., etc. » Then he admits that there are regional differences of pronunciation and that he will retain the « hochteutsche » custom of *schw*, etc.

Concerning capitalization Schottel says that all proper nouns and those which are to be especially emphasized should be capitalized, otherwise not ; his own usage is not consistent with this principle, however, for he capitalizes all nouns as a rule.

As a sign of length Schottel recognizes both *e* and *h* ; but he emphasizes the fact that the *h* must not be placed after a consonant, but only after a vowel, hence *thaten, felhen*, etc. are wrong, while *tahten, fehlen*, etc. are right. His own usage is not always consistent with this principle, however, for the *h* is inserted before or after a vowel, and often in peculiar places such as *weggeholht* (p. 121). Further details will be given below in the discussion of the consonants. With reference to the pronouns *wir, dir, mir* and *ihr* Schottel gives the rule that they should be written with an *h* : *wihr, dihr*, etc. ; but his own usage exhibits an *h* only in *ihr*.

b. Consonants.

The use of double consonants where modern usage demands single ones is common in Schottel.

Most frequent of all is the use of *ff* where we now have single *f*. The following verbs invariably have *ff* in all forms: *kneiffen, pfeiffen, ruffen* (except for one occurrence in the 3rd pers.. sing. pres. ind. : *ruft*, p. 772), *schlaffen* (except for one occurrence of

schläft, p. 745), and *schleiffen*. Other verbs show fluctuation : *greiffen* has *ff* in all its forms, except for the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind., where there are 18 occurrence of *greift* to 14 of *greifft* and *greiffet* ; three cases of single *f* occur sporadically in other tenses of this verb ; *dürfen* shows great variation between forms with *ff* and forms with single *f*, but in general it may be said that only about 30 % of all occurrences have *ff* ; the infinitive of *helfen* occurs 16 times with single *f*, 3 times with *ff* ; the perf. part. has *ff* in 50 % of the instances ; *lauffen* has *ff* throughout, except for 14 instances of single *f* in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind., 4 in the 3rd pers. pret. ind., and 4 in the imperative singular ; the infinitive of *werfen* occurs 13 times with single *f*, 7 times with *ff* ; the ratio of *ff* to single *f* in the perf. part. is 13 to 10 respectively ; the pret. ind. of *schaffen* is *schuff*, *schuffest*, etc. contrary to modern usage. Forms which are not mentioned above agree with modern usage as a rule.

Instances of *tt* for modern single *t* are not very frequent : *verbotten* occurs once (p. 348) for *verboten* ; *auftretten* occurs once (p. 22) for *auftreten* ; *tretten* occurs once (p. 104) for *treten* ; and *trattest* is given in the paradigm p. 600 instead of *tratest*.

The use of single consonants where modern orthography demands double ones is very common.

Sollen and *wollen* show many forms with single *l* : *sollen* has single *l* in all forms of the pret. ind., pret. subj., and perf. part. ; the single *l* also predominates in the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. : 203 instances of *sol* to 33 of *soll* ; *wollen* has single *l* in all forms of the pret. ind., pret. subj., and perf. part. ; also, all 3 persons of the sing. pres. ind. have single *l*.

Nehmen and *kommen* often occur with single *m* in certain forms : in the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *nehmen* the single *m* is the rule, there being 84 instances of *nimt* to 2 of *nimmt*, *nimmet* ; likewise, the single *m* predominates in the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *kommen*, 66 instances with single *m* occurring to 50 with *mm*.

Certain verbs have single *n* where we now have *nn* : *beginnen* has *nn* in all forms except those of the pret. ind. and pret. subj., which always have single *n* : *began*, *beguntest*, etc. ; *gewinnen* invariably has *nn* in all forms except the 1st and 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. which always have a single *n* : *gewan* ; *können* has *nn* as a rule

only in the infin., pres. ind. plur., and pres. subj. ; the other forms have single *n*, as *kan*, *kanst*, etc. ; *rinnen* has *nn* in all forms except the 1st and 3rd pers. pret. ind., which always have single *n* : *ran*.

Single *s* for modern *ss* is also of very frequent occurrence, especially in the preterites of verbs belonging to Ablaut class II ; instances are : the 1st and 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. of *verdriessen* and *entspriessen* are always *verdros*, *entspros* (except for one occurrence of *verdross*, p. 604) ; the 1st and 3rd persons of *fliessen* have *floss*, but the 3rd person is given as *flos* in the paradigm p. 585, this being the only occurrence with single *s* ; the imperative sing. of *giessen* usually occurs as *geus*, although given as *geuss* in the paradigm p. 586 ; the infinitive of *(ge)niessen* is given once as *niesen* (p. 590) ; the preterite of *lassen* always has single *s* in the 1st and 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. ; *müssen* has a single *s* in all forms of the pret. ind., pret. subj., and perf. part. ; *wissen* has a single *s* in all forms of the pret. ind. and pret. subj., also in the perf. part.

Single *t* for modern *tt* is rare, the only occurrence being the 1st pers. sing. pret. ind. of *schreiten* : *schrit* (p. 595).

The use of *h* as a sign of length is quite common. In addition to verbs like *stehlen* where the use of *h* corresponds to modern usage, there are many cases where Schottel employs an *h* which is not found in modern German. For example, the verbs *mahlen* « to paint » and *tühren* (M. H. G. *türren*) invariably have *h* in all their forms. *Tuhn* likewise has an *h* in all forms ; often, however, the *h* does not follow the vowel, but precedes it contrary to Schottel's rule ; for example, in the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. there are 19 instances of *thut* to 6 of *tuht*, and in the perf. part. there are 45 instances of *gethan* to 38 of *getahn*. *Gebehren* has *h* as a sign of length in all its forms, except for the perf. part. where 37 cases of *geboren* occur to 6 of *gebohren* ; the form *gebar* also occurs once (p. 1123). *Rahten* also has an *h* in most forms, except for the preterites *riet*, *rietest*, and *riet*. *Verlieren* has *h* throughout the entire preterite, as well as in the perf. part. ; hence *verlohr*, *verlohrest*, etc. ; the form *verliehren* also occurs several times in the 1st and 3rd pers. plur. pres. ind. The pret. subj. of *kommen* sometimes has an *h* : 3rd pers. sing. *kehme*, 3rd pers. plur. *kehmen*. The pret. subj. of *sein* frequently has *h* : 31 instances of *wehre* to 56 of *were* in the 3rd pers. sing., and 12 instances of *wehren* to 28 of

weren in the 3rd pers. plural-- in spite of the fact that Schottel asserts on p. 681 that *weren* should be spelled differently than *wehren* « defendere ». The pret. and perf. part. of *kiesen* invariably have an *h* as a sign of length, as : *kohr, kohrest, kohr,* subj. *köhre,* etc. Two instances of *gebohten* occur as the perf. part. of *bieten,* instead of the regular form *geboten.* The *h* as a sign of length in *nehmen* agrees practically with present usage except for the pret. sing : *nam, namest, nam.*

The interchange of *h* with *ch* is not of very frequent occurrence. The 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *geschehen* occurs only twice as *geschicht* (pp. 527, 528), the regular form being *geschiehet* ; in the preterite, however, *geschach* is more common than *geschah,* and it is given in the paradigm p. 586 ; Schottel's usage is just the opposite of that found in the Luther Bible of 1671, where *geschicht* predominates in the present, and *geschah* predominates in the preterite (cf. Shumway, p. 269). *Ziehen* shows frequent forms with *ch* in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. : there are 30 instances of *zeucht,* for example, to but 3 of *ziehet.* The use of *g* for this voiceless guttural spirant is also found : 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. *zeugst* and *zeugt* respectively, the latter form occurring 9 times ; both forms are also given in the paradigm p. 603 ; the 1st and 2nd pers. sing. pret. subj. of *bringen* are given in the paradigm p. 582 as *bregte, bregtest* ; the regular form which Schottel uses in the 3rd person, however, is *brächte.*

c. Vowels.

Despite Schottel's repeated emphasis on the etymological principle to determine the correctness of certain forms, he nevertheless frequently writes the umlaut of *a* as *e,* in direct contradiction to his rule (p. 204) that if an *a* in the root of a word is changed in the inflection of a word it should be written as *ä* and not as *e.* This is especially common in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of verbs whose stem vowel is *a* ; the following verbs invariably have the umlaut as *e* : *bakke, bekkest, bekket* ; *brate, bretest, bret* ; *lade, ledst, led* ; *mahle, mehlest, mehlet* ; and *wachse, wechsest, wechset.* Other verbs of the same type show fluctuation : the 3rd pers. sing. of *fahren* occurs 7 times with *ä,* twice

with *e*, and once without an umlaut as *a* (*verfahret*, p. 19) ; the 3rd pers. sing. of *fallen* occurs 18 times with *ä*, 19 times with *e* ; *fangen* has *e* in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing., except for 4 cases without umlaut in the 3rd person ; *halten* regularly has *e* in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing., but 8 instances of *hält* occur in the 3rd person (to 63 of *helt*) ; *jagen* has *jagest*, *jegst* in the 2nd person and *jaget*, *jägt* in the 3rd person, the non-umlauted forms perhaps being due to the fact that this verb was originally weak ; the 3rd pers. sing. of *lassen* is given in the paradigm p. 589 as *lässet*, but this form occurs only 18 times, as against 36 instances of *lesset* ; *schlegt* and *tregt* occur once for the regular forms *schlägt* and *trägt*. The use of *e* for the umlaut of *a* is also quite frequent in the pret. subj. of verbs belonging to Ablaut class V ; the following verbs invariably have *e* throughout this tense : *bitten* (pret. subj. *bete*, *betest*, etc.) ; *geschehen* ; *liegen* ; and *vergessen*. In the case of verbs like *vergessen* the pret. subj. thus becomes identical with the pres. subj. (*vergesse* : *vergesse*, etc.). The pret. subj. of *sein* is given in the paradigm p. 552 as *weren*, *werest*, etc., and Schottel points out that it should be spelled thus to distinguish itself from *wehren* « defendere » or *wären* « durare ». The pret. subj. of certain verbs fluctuates between *ä* and *e* : *bregte* and *brächte* ; *kehme* and *käme* ; *thete* and *täht* ; -- with no one form predominating. There is one occurrence of *ä* for *e*, in the perf. part. *beygemässen* (p. 49). In Clajus the umlaut of *a* is always written *e* ; in the Luther Bible of 1671 the use of etymological *ä* instead of older *e* has made great progress, the paradigms of strong verbs all showing *ä* as the umlaut of *a* (cf. Shumway, p. 249).

The absence of umlaut in forms where we should expect to find it is relatively rare in Schottel, but a number of cases do occur. Some pertain to the umlaut in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. : the 2nd person of *stossen*, for example, is given as *stossest* in the paradigm p. 598, and in the 3rd person *stosset* occurs more frequently than does *stösset* ; the 2nd person of *laufen* occurs more frequently with *au* than with *äu*, and in the 3rd person there are 18 instances without umlaut to only 5 instances with umlaut. The most striking instances of absence of umlaut, however, are in the preterite subjunctive : at the side of the regular *künte*, *könte* in the 3rd pers. sing. there are 3 instances of *kunte* (pp. 817, 1004, 1408)

and 2 of *konte* (pp. 1247, 1250); these non-mutated forms occur sporadically in other writers of the 17th century, however, so are not peculiar to Schottel; in M. H. G. such non-mutated forms were quite common; the 2nd pers. sing. pret. subj. of *springen* is given in the paradigm p. 597 as *sprungest*; the 3rd pers. sing. of *verstehen* occurs once as *verstunde* (p. 1247), the regular form, however, being *stünde*; the 3rd pers. sing. of *werden* occurs twice as *wurde* instead of the regular *würde*. The infinitive of modern *schwören* is always *schweren*, as in the Luther Bible of 1671. The MidG. umlaut of *au* before labials, as in *gläuben* and *käuffen*, are still found in the Luther Bible of 1671, but such forms are exceedingly rare in Schottel.

There are a number of cases where Schottel has umlaut contrary to modern usage, and some of these instances cannot be satisfactorily explained historically. It should be noted here that the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of kommen usually occurs without umlaut (83 instances), but forms with umlaut are very common (33 instances); in the Luther Bible the opposite is true, the forms with umlaut predominating (cf. Shumway, p. 257). The 1st pers. sing. pres. subj. of *sollen* and *wollen* are given in the paradigms, p. 597 and p. 573 respectively, as *sölle* and *wölle*; otherwise, however, the entire present subjunctive of these verbs occurs without umlaut. The preterite indicative of *mögen* has umlaut throughout, except for one occurrence of *mochte* (p. 389) in the 3rd person; the umlaut probably arose through analogy to the subjunctive; even the perf. part. shows umlaut in 2 instances: *gemücht* (p. 590), and *vermögt* (p. 97). The 1st pers. plur. pret. ind. of *werden* is given in the paradigm p. 602 as *würden, worden*; *würden* also occurs once in the 3rd pers. plural, beside the regular *wurden*. The perf. part. of *dürfen* is given in the paradigm p. 582 as *gedürft*, and aside from one occurrence of *bedurfft* (p. 579) it is regularly used n this mutated form.

With respect to the use of *i* or *ie* Schottel is fairly consistent as a rule, but there are numerous cases where his forms do not agree with modern usage.

The use of *ie* for modern *i* is found in the following cases: the 1st and 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. of *entgleiten* are given in the paradigm p. 583 as *entgliet* (but the paradigm of gleiten, p. 586,

has *glitt*) ; likewise the preterite of *greifen* is given in the paradigm p. 587 as *grieff, grieffest, grieff* (forms with *i* also occur, however) ; the perf. part. of *schleifen* occurs once as *geschlieffen* (p. 982) ; the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *geben* occurs 8 times as *giebt* to 53 times as *gibt*. Reduplicating verbs show a tendency to retain the old *ie* of the preterite even before double consonants : the pret. sing. of *fangen* occurs with but one exception (*fing*, p. 1003) as *fieng, fiengest,* and *fieng* ; the preterite of *gehen* occurs regularly as *gieng, giengest,* etc. except that in the 3rd pers. sing. and plur. and in the pret. subj. the forms with *i* predominate.

The use of *i* for modern *ie* is even more common. Among class I verbs the following instances occur : the pret. ind. of *meiden* has *vermitt* in the 1st pers. sing., *midtet* in the 2nd pers. plur., and *midten* in the 3rd pers. plur. ; all other strong forms of the preterite have *ie* ; the perf. part. invariably is *gemitten, vermitten* ; the 3rd pers. sing. pret. subj. of *schreiben* occurs only once as *schribe* (p. 189), the regular form having *ie* ; the perf. part. of *gedeihen* occurs twice as *gedihen* (pp. 178, 1259) ; that of *steigen* occurs once as *gestigen* (p. 259) ; that of *schweigen* once as (*ver*)*schwigen* (p. 173). Especially among class II verbs is the use of *i* for modern *ie* common : the infinitive of *fliegen* occurs twice as *fligen*, 7 times as *fliegen,* usage also being divided in the present participle ; the infinitive *erflihen* occurs once (p. 630) ; the infinitive *zihen* occurs twice (pp. 11, 62) ; the 1st pers. plur. pres. ind. of *verdriessen* is given in the paradigm p. 600 as *verdrissen* ; the 1st pers. plur. of *schliessen* is likewise given as *schlissen* (p. 594) ; *entspriessen* has *i* throughout the present, except for the 2nd and 3rd pers. forms in *eu*. Class V verbs frequently show *i* for modern *ie* : the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *geschehen* occurs 7 times as *geschihet* to 60 times as *geschiehet* ; the 3rd pers. sing. of *lesen* occurs 4 times with *i* to 12 with *ie,* and the sing. imperative is *lis* ; the infinitive of *liegen* is given in the paradigm p. 589 as *ligen,* and the form *vorliggen* even occurs once, indicating that the vowel is short as in M. H. G. ; in the present tense of *liegen* the forms with *i* predominate, the *ie* forms occurring only sporadically ; in the case of *sehen,* however, the *ie* forms predominate in the present tense, while the *i* form is the rule in the imperative sing. ; the use of *ih* instead of *ie* is found in the pret. ind. of *errahten* : *erriht, errihtest, erriht.*

3. ENDINGS

Concerning the personal endings in general, we may say that Schottel almost always uses the fuller endings with *-e-* rather than contracted forms.

The 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. occurs almost invariably with the final *-e* of the ending retained. There is but one exception : *spring* (paradigm, p. 597). This *-e* is sometimes added analogically to verbs where it did not originally belong : *tuhe* (paradigm, p. 599), and three preterite-present verbs : *darfe* (paradigm, p. 582 ; but also *bedarff*, and one other occurrence in the 1st person : *darf*, p. 573) ; *solle* (paradigm, p. 597, by the side of *soll*, p. 573, the latter occurring 4 other times, showing *solle* to be the exception with Schottel) ; and *tauge* (paradigm, p. 598). In this respect Schottel differs from Albertus and Ölinger, who apocopate the final *-e* as a rule : *ich hab, ich sing, ich red, ich ler*, etc. Clajus retains the *-e* more often than he apocopates it. Among the writers, Opitz and Grimmelshausen usually retain the *-e*, although not nearly as consistently as does Schottel, while Fischart, Murner, and Sachs regularly apocopate.

The 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. likewise retains the *-e-* as a rule, but here the exceptions are more numerous. Syncope is rarely found in verbs which have the same stem vowel throughout the present indicative : the only occurrences, aside from originally athematic verbs and the preterite-presents, are : *bleibst* (occurs but once, p. 250) ; *greifst* (likewise only once, p. 1006) ; *schmeist* (only once, p. 1007) ; *kommst* (2 instances) ; and *ruffst* (only once, p. 592). On the other hand, the contracted forms are found quite frequently among those verbs which show a change in the stem vowel in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. Verbs of the second Ablaut class are practically always contracted when the stem vowel is *-eu-* : *beugst, beutst* (*beutest* occurs once, p. 580), *verdreust, fleuchst, fleugst, fleust, freurst, kreuchst, leugst, reuchst, scheust, schleust, seuffst, seudst, treufst, treugst, verleurst, zeugst* ; of these verbs two also occur with the stem vowel *-ie-*, in which case they have the full form of the ending, namely : *fliehest* and *ziehest*. Four verbs in class II always occur in the full form despite the

fact that they have *-eu-* : *geussest, geneussest, scheubest, entspreussest*; verbs with *-ie-* are never contracted : *kiesest, schiebest, stiebest*. Among the other Ablaut classes, those verbs which change the stem vowel to *-i-* (*ie*) are often contracted, especially when the vowel is short ; some verbs of this type are invariably contracted : *schwillst, wirfst, brichst, nimst, sprichst, triffst, stihlst, gibst, sihst,* and *wigst* ; other verbs have both forms : *birgst* beside *verbirgest, birst* beside *birstest, list* beside *liesest,* and *tritst* beside *trittest*. Those verbs which change the stem vowel to *-ä-* (*e*) are likewise contracted in many cases : always *ledst, schlägst, trägst,* and *fällst* ; both forms occur in : *jegst* beside *jagest,* and *helst* beside *heltest*. In the preterite-present verbs the old ending *-t* occurs four times : *solt* (twice, pp. 660, 746), and *wilt* (twice, pp. 566, 603). As in Ölinger and Clajus, the pronoun *du* is sometimes assimilated to the ending of the verb, when the verb precedes : *kanstus, wilstu, hörstu,* etc., a tendency which we should hardly expect to find in Schottel, since his orthography is seldom based upon the spoken language, as it seems to be here.

The 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. usually retains the *-e-* of the ending, but the exceptions are even more numerous than in the 2nd person. Second class verbs with *-eu-* are always contracted, with but one exception : *scheubet* (pp. 592, 593), which also occurs once in the shorter form *scheubt* (p. 1013). Among the other Ablaut classes contraction is especially frequent in those verbs whose stem vowel in the 3rd sing. is *-i-* (*ie*) ; the following verbs always occur with syncope of the *-e-* : *birst, gilt, hilft, schilt, schwillt, quillt, wirft, bricht, spricht, sticht, stihlt, trifft, tritt,* and *wigt*. Of the verbs in *-ä-* (*e*), *led, trägt, bret, helt,* and *schläfft* occur only in the shortened form. Many verbs show a fluctuation between the two forms ; the relative frequency of the full and contracted forms in a number of the more common verbs is as follows (consonant variations are not noted here) : *bleibt* 20, *bleibet* 35 ; *greifft* 26, *greiffet* 6 ; *schreibt* 31, *schreibet* 23 ; *steigt* 3, *steiget* 5 ; *kommt* 87, *kommet* 29 ; *nimt* 86, *nimmet* 1 ; *giebt, gibt* 58, *giebet* 3 ; *geschicht* 3, *geschiehet* 64 ; *ligt* 12, *liget* 3 ; *list* 2, *lieset* 14 ; *siht* 2, *sihet* 14 ; *fährt* 2, *fähret* 8 ; *hebt* 7, *hebet* 11 ; *steht* 9, *stehet* 177 ; *fällt* 31, *fället* 6 ; *fengt* 5, *fänget* 16 ; *geht* 13, *gehet* 78 ; *heisst* 10, *heisset* 158 ; *lässt* 21, *lässet* 33 ; *läufft* 17, *lauffet* 6. All together, there are 690

full forms in the preceding list as over against 445 contracted ones. Schottel shows a much greater percentage of full forms than does Opitz, who has about four times as many short forms as full ones. Grimmelshausen has slightly over half his forms syncopated, his usage thus coming closer to Schottel's.

The syncope of the connecting vowel in the 3rd pers. sing. of stems which end in a dental is much less common in Schottel than in writers of the 16th century. Examples are: *leidt* (only once, p. 208, where it is given as an example of a contraction); *befindt* (twice, pp. 221, 827); *befind* (3 times, pp. 34, 144, 1226); and *verschwindt* (only once, p. 208, given as an example of a contraction).

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd pers. plur. pres. ind. end invariably in *-en, -et, -en* respectively. This regularity stands in sharp contrast to the usage of the majority of Schottel's predecessors, especially with reference to the 2nd person.

The pres. subj. forms conform to modern usage, i.e. *-e, -est, -e, -en, -et, -en.*

The endings of the preterite indicative are very regular, the connecting *-e-* being used regularly in the 2nd pers. sing. and in all persons of the plural. Occasionally the 1st and 3rd persons singular exhibit an inorganic *-e,* formed in analogy to the weak verbs; except for one occurrence of *vorkame* (p. 1247) and one of *sprunge* (paradigm, p. 597) this is found only after an *h* or *t.* The occurrences in the 1st person are: *flohe* (p. 585); *fochte* (p. 584); *friehe* (p. 585); *liehe* (p. 589); *verliehe* (p. 601); *sahe* (p. 596); *verziehe* (p. 601); and *ziehe* (twice, pp. 603, 685). In the 3rd person: *diehe* (p. 582); *fochte* (p. 584); *gulte* (p. 254); *liehe* (p. 589); *geschahe* (p. 389); and *sahe* (p. 115). This adding of a pleonastic *-e* is much less common in Schottel, however, than in Albertus and Ölinger; Clajus gives the rule that the preterite either ends « in consonantem verbi » or in *te,* and only in the list of the verbs in *-hen* (p. 102) does he give the double forms *sah* and *sahe, floh* and *flohe.* In Fischart, Sachs, Opitz and Grimmelshausen the pleonastic *-e* is of frequent occurrence; Grimmelshausen, for example, adds an *-e* in 27 % of all the cases which occur in his works (cf. Kern, p. 18).

Two verbs occur with an analogic *-t-* in the 3rd pers. sing. pret.

ind. : *diehete* (given as alternative to *diche*, p. 582), and *ziehet* (p. 603), *verziehet* (p. 601), the last two forms perhaps being due to a confusion of the preterite of *zeihen* with the present of *ziehen* ; the preterite subjunctive of *bitten* also occurs once with a *-t* in the 3rd pers. sing. : *betet* (p. 581) ; and the 2nd pers. plur. pret. ind. of *ringen* is given as *rungetet* in the paradigm p. 592.

The endings of the preterite subjunctive are identical with modern usage, with but four exceptions : the 1st pers. sing. of *rufen* is given without an *-e* : *rieff* (paradigm, p. 592) ; the 1st pers. sing. of *schaffen* is given as *schüffte* (p. 592) ; the 3rd pers. sing. of *bergen* is given as *bürget* (p. 581) ; and the 3rd pers. sing. of *bakken* is given as *büchet* (p. 579). These forms with *-t* are probably due to analogy to the weak verbs.

One of the striking things in Schottel's inflectional system is the fact that he invariably forms the singular imperative without a final *-e*, except for 3 instances of *besihe* (pp. 17, 336, 1246) and one of *werde* (p. 561). The reason for this lies in the fact that Schottel regarded the imperative singular as being the root of the verb, and since he maintained that all roots were monosyllabic, he could not tolerate a final *-e* here in any case (even verbs which originally had *-jan* presents, as *bitten*), hence *beiss, beug, beginn, brich, bitt, bakk, blas*, etc., weak verbs likewise. On p. 548 Schottel emphasizes the fact that the imperative has no *-e* : « Es ist wunderlich, dass die Zeitstammwörter oder Gebietungsweisen einsilbig sind, anzuzeigen ihre natürliche, lautere, reinliche Ankunft, ihre schöneste Stammwürtzelen, die so schön, kürtz, saftig und rein sind dass unser nachsinnen daselbsten gleichsam mit Lust ruhen, und, zu reineren, kürtzeren Sprachgründen nicht gelangen mag. »

The 2nd pers. plur. imperative usually has the connecting *-e-* : *schaffet, weset, werdet* ; but also syncopated forms : *geht, greift, lasst.*

The perfect participle rarely syncopates the *-e-*, the only common occurrence being *geborn, gebohrn* by the side of the full forms *geboren, gebohren*, the latter being more frequent. An interesting assimilation (if not a misprint) occurs once in the perf. part. of *anziehen*, namely *angezon* (p. 189).

4. VOWEL VARIATION

In connection with vowel variation, it should be mentioned here that the most striking archaism in Schottel's conjugation system is the retention of the old distinction between the vowel of the 1st and 3rd pers. sing. preterite on the one hand, and the vowel of the 2nd pers. sing. and the entire plural on the other hand. For the most part, however, this relationship is apparent only in Ablaut class III : *ich band, du bundest, er band, wir bunden, ihr bundet, sie bunden.* In certain verbs this relationship has been disturbed by analogy, the various cases of which will be discussed below in a separate section.

The variation between *ö* and *ü* is found quite frequently, especially in certain preterite-present verbs ; in most cases the *ü* stands for modern *ö*. The 1st pers. sing. pret. subj. of *fechten,* for example, is given in the paradigm p. 584 as *föchte, füchte.* The infinitive of *dürfen* occurs once as *dörfen* (p. 167). *Können* shows considerable variation between forms with *ü* and with *ö* ; in general, the *ö* forms predominate, there being 278 of them all told as compared to 164 instances with *ü* ; in the preterite subjunctive, however, the *ü* forms predominate, which is somewhat striking, since even the Luther Bible of 1671 exhibits the predominance of the *ö* form over the older *ü* form (cf. Shumway, p. 254). Complete details will be reserved for the section devoted to preterite-present verbs. In *mögen* the forms with *ö* predominate over those with *ü,* there being over 3 times as many occurrences of *ö* as of *ü* ; the *ö* forms also predominate in the Luther Bible.

The variation between *o* and *u* is even more common, the *u* sometimes representing the older form, the *o* the newer one which gradually supplanted it. The treatment of *o* and *u* in the preterite of the verbs of Ablaut class III will not be discussed fully here : only instances where both forms occur side by side within the same person of the same tense are here noted. Fluctuation within the preterite is most common in verbs whose stem vowel is followed by a liquid plus a consonant ; in these forms the older vowel was *u,* and the *o* either forced its way in from the perfect participle or else was due to the general MidG. change of *u* to *o* before an *r*. Ex-

amples are : the 2nd pers. sing. pret. ind. of *verderben* is given in the paradigm p. 600 as *verdurbest* or *verdorbest*, and the plural as *verdurben* or *verdorben*, *verdurbet* or *verdorbet*, *verdurben* or *verdorben* ; the 2nd pers. sing. of *schmelzen* is given as *schmolzest* or *schmulzest* (p. 594); the 2nd pers. sing. of *sterben* is given as *sturbest* or *storbest* (p. 598), the 1st pers. plur. as *sturben* or *storben* (p. 598); the 2nd pers. sing. of *werben* is given as *wurbest* or *worbest* (p. 602) beside *erwarbest*, the 3rd pers. sing. also showing the same fluctuation as *wurb* (p. 602), *erworb* (p. 583) beside *warb*, and the 1st pers. plural exhibiting *wurben* or *worben* (p. 602) beside *erwarben* ; the 2nd pers. sing. of *werden* is given as *wurdest* or *wordest*, the 1st pers. plur. as *würden* or *worden* (paradigm, p. 602) ; in the Luther Bible *wurden* predominates. In *können* the *u* forms predominate in the preterite, there being 8 instances of *kunte* to 4 of *konte*, and 6 of *kunten* to 1 of *konten*; in the Luther Bible the forms with *u* also predominate, and forms with *u* were still common at the beginning of the 18th century (cf. von Bahder, p. 197). The fluctuation of *u* and *o* is also found in certain perfect participles : *gekunt* beside *gekont*, *geschwummen* beside *geschwommen*, and *begunnen* beside *begonnen* ; the *u* forms tend to predominate.

5. LEVELLING AND ANALOGY

The problem of analogy has already been treated in a general way in the section devoted to the general characteristics of the *Ausführliche Arbeit*, and the principle of levelling with reference to orthography has also been discussed above, in the section concerning orthography.

In the present tense levelling is not very common, but there is one instance where the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. is levelled according to the vowel of the infinitive, the 1st pers. sing. and the present plural : *berget*, which occurs on p. 1058 in explanation of the name *Gerbergus*. Other examples concern chiefly the lack of umlaut in the 2nd or 3rd pers. sing., and these have been treated in the section on vowels.

Levelling and analogy in the preterite indicative is quite com-

mon, even aside from the fact that the process of levelling out the singular and plural is already complete in Ablaut classes I, II, IV, and V, as a general rule. In Ablaut class III Schottel almost invariably retains the archaic form of the 2nd pers. sing., i.e. the vowel is the same as that of the pret. plur. : *ich band, du bundest, er band.* There are only 4 verbs in class III whose 2nd pers. sing. is invariably levelled according to the 1st and 3rd pers. sing., namely : *besann, besannest, besann* (paradigm, p. 580) ; *stank, stankest, stank* (paradigm, p. 598) ; *half, halfest, half* (paradigm, p. 587) ; and *wand, wannest, wand* (paradigm, p. 603). Three verbs show fluctuation : *bargest* (p. 581) but *verborgest* (p. 600) ; *schaltest* or *schultest* (paradigm, p. 593) ; and *wurbest* or *worbest* (p. 602) or *erwarbest* (p. 583).

A number of class III verbs exhibit in the 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. forms which show the levelling influence of the vowel of the 2nd pers. sing. and that of the plural : *bersten* has *borst* (paradigm, p. 581) ; *befehlen* has *befohl* (paradigm, p. 579) ; *beginnen* has *begun* (paradigm, p. 579) which shows the levelling influence of the vowel of the weak form *begunte* and of the plural ; *gelten* has *golt* (paradigm, p. 586) beside *gulte* (p. 254), and also shows levelling in the opposite direction in the plural, where *galten* is given in the paradigm p. 586 ; *singen* has *sung* (paradigm, p. 596) beside the more frequent *sang,* and also exhibits the opposite tendency n the one plural *sangen* (p. 1006) ; even the 1st pers. sing. pret. subj. is levelled according to the pret. sing., and is given as *sänke* (paradigm, p. 596) ; *springen* has but one occurrence of *sprunge* (paradigm, p. 597) beside the regular form *sprang* ; *werden* occurs only once as *wurde* (p. 1266), beside the regular *ward* ; and *winden* has *wund* (paradigm, p. 603). It is somewhat striking that in spite of the numerous cases of analogy in the 3rd person, as just given, there is not a single case in class III where the 1st person has been levelled by the vowel of the plural.

Certain verbs belonging to class III show as a rule a complete levelling of the preterite indicative according to the vowel of the 1st and 3rd pers. sing. : *helfen, schelten,* and *besinnen* ; the scarcity of forms in the plural however, makes it impossible to state with certainty whether the plural vowel vas really completely levelled or not--but we might assume that it was from the fact that Schottel

gives no forms for the plural of these three verbs in the paradigms on pp. 587, 593, and 580 respectively ; for his custom is to give the plural preterite form only when the vowel is different from that of the singular ; the preterite plural of *bergen* probably belongs here too, although *verbergen* has the pret. plur. *verborgen*.

Levelling in the preterite of *werben* occurs to such an extent that complete details will be reserved for discussion under Ablaut class III ; plural forms have worked their way into the singular, and the reverse has also taken place ; for example : the 3rd pers. sing. shows three forms : *warb*, *wurb*, and *erworb* (paradigms, pp. 583, 602).

The vowel in the preterite indicative and preterite subjunctive of class IV verbs is frequently formed in analogy to the vowel of the perfect participle, if we consider the verbs from the M. H. G. standpoint of *e--a--â--o*. Modern usage has decided upon these *o* forms of the preterite only in a few cases. Examples are : the pret. subj. of *brechen* is invariably *bröche*, *bröchest*, etc. in all persons (paradigm, p. 570) ; the pret. ind of *dreschen* is *drasch* or *drosch* in the 1st pers. sing., *droschen* in the 1st pers. plur. (paradigm, p. 582) ; *fechten* and *flechten* should probably not be classed here, for in MidG. they usually were conjugated according to class III, even in M. H. G. ; the 1st pers. sing. pret. subj. of *gebehren* is *geböhr* (paradigm, p. 585) ; the pret. ind. and pret. subj. of *scheren* always have *o* and *ö* respectively (paradigm, p. 593) ; the 1st pers. sing. pret. subj. of *erschrekken* is *erschrekte* or *erschrökte* (paradigm, p. 583) ; the pret. subj. of *sprechen* has *ö* (paradigm, p. 597), although the pret. ind. has *a* throughout ; the pret. subj. of *stechen* also has *ö*, and one instance of an *o* in the indicative : *stochen* (paradigm, p. 597) ; *stehlen* has *o* in the 2nd pers. sing. and entire plural pret. ind., as well as *ö* throughout the pret. subj. (paradigm, p. 598) ; and *treffen* has *ö* in the pret. subj. (paradigm, p. 599).

Two cases of analogy in class VI occur : the 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. of *stehen* occurs once as (*be*) *stand* (p. 168) through analogy to the perf. part. *gestanden* ; the regular form is *stund* ; the perf. part. of *backen* is given in the paradigm p. 579 as *gebacken* (M. H. G. *gebachen*), i. e. the *ck* of the infinitive and present tense has forced its way into the perf. part. but not yet into the preterite, which Schottel still has as *buch*.

Another place where analogy has played a rôle is in the imperative singular of verbs belonging to classes III and IV. Although the imperative singular has the same vowel as the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. as a rule, a number of cases occur where the *i* has been levelled to *e* according to analogy with the infinitive and the other forms of the present tense; the following instances occur: *berst* (p. 1286) beside the regular *birst*; *schelt* (p. 1396) beside *schilt*; *erwerb* (paradigm, p. 583) beside the regular *wirb*; *werd* (paradigm, p. 602); *dresch* (paradigm, p. 582); *fecht* or *ficht* (paradigm, p. 584); and *gebehr* (paradigm, p. 585).

6. COMPOUNDS

Schottel's fondness for compounds and his unstinted praise of the German language for its extraordinary power to form so many compounds have already been mentioned. A few examples will be given here to illustrate the extent to which this compounding is sometimes carried in the strong verb. The most striking example is furnished by the list of the compounds of *lauffen* given by Schottel on pages 163, 164 and 165: on these three pages there are 109 different compounds of *lauffen* listed, many of which sound strange to modern ears, such as *vonsammenlauffen*, *wiederunterlauffen*, etc. Other interesting compounds are: *erschamroten*, *erspatziren* and other compounds with *er-* given on p. 631; *unvon-ein-ander-ge-brochen* (p. 162), to which Schottel adds « Sind sechs Wörter und machen ein *Compositum* »; *beyeinzubringen* (p. 1220); *unwiedervorabgenommen* (p. 339); and *gegensinnbindende* (p. 665). These are but a few of the lengthy and complicated compounds of which Schottel is so proud.

7. FORMATION OF THE PASSIVE

In the formation of the passive there is considerable confusion among the grammarians of the 16th and 17th centuries, for not only do *werden* and *sein* fluctuate as auxiliaries of various tenses of the passive, but forms of *sein* are even confused with those of

werden in the conjugation (paradigms) of *werden* itself. This may have been originally due to dialectical dropping of the *d* of *werden*, which may be regarded as an assimilation of the *d* to the *r* (cf. Jellinek, II, 306).

Thus, Albertus gives as the optative present of *werden* « Wolt Gott das ich wer », etc. Ölinger gives as the imperfect indicative of *werden* : *ich ward* vel *ware, du wardst, er ward, wir warden* vel *waren, ihr wardet, sie warden* vel *waren*. Stieler gives three forms for the imperfect indicative of *werden* : *ich war, ward, wurde*, and in the present subjunctive : *ich werde, wäre*.

Most of these forms of *sein* given in the paradigm of *werden* occur also in the conjugation of the passive, where the confusion of the two auxiliaries is even greater (cf. Jellinek, II, 306). Thus, Albertus gives the imperfect indicative (passive) as *ich war oder was gehabt*, the subjunctive as *So ich war gehabt*, present imperative as *Sey oder werde du, sey oder werd der gehabt, wir sollen gehabt sein*, etc. Ritter gives no paradigm for *werden*, but says (p. 118) that the imperfect passive of a verb is formed by adding the imperfect of *ich bin* to the participle of the verb, and that the pluperfect is formed by merely adding a *worden* to the imperfect. Clajus uses exclusively forms of *werden* in the formation of the passive.

It is interesting to note that in the imperative passive, where we might expect a form of *sein* more than anywhere else, most of the grammarians prescribed forms of *werden* : *werde du gelobet*, etc. Albertus, however, gives both auxiliaries : *sey oder werde du gehabt*, and uses *sollen* in the plural.

Concerning Schottel's usage we may say that he too shows a striking confusion of *werden* and *sein*, to such an extent that if one merely considered the forms in his paradigms, it would be found that forms of *sein* predominate in the conjugation of *werden* throughout the present subjunctive, the preterite indicative, and the preterite subjunctive. A tabulation of the various forms of *werden* will be given below under Ablaut class III. Forms of *sein* occur in the following instances : on p. 554 *wesen* is given as an infinitive, beside *werden* ; on p. 555 *wesend* is given as the present participle of *werden* ; as a paradigm for the present subjunctive Schottel gives, p. 554 : *ich were, du werest, er were, wir weren, ihr weret, sie weren* ; likewise for the present passive subjunctive of

hören he gives the following paradigm, p. 561 : *ich were gehöret, du werest gehöret, er were gehöret, wir weren gehöret, ihr weret gehöret, sie weren gehöret* ; for the preterite indicative of *werden* this paradigm is given, p. 553 : *ich war, du warest, er war, wir waren, ihr waret, sie waren* ; these same forms also occur throughout the paradigm of the pret. ind. passive of *hören*, p. 560 : *ich war gehöret*, etc., except that the 3rd pers. sing. is *er ward gehöret* ; but the most striking paradigm of all is the one on p. 561 where Schottel gives forms of *war*, etc. instead of *würde* for the preterite subjunctive passive of *hören* : *ich war gehöret, du warest gehöret, er war gehöret, wir waren gehöret, ihr waret gehöret, sie waren gehöret.*

8. PECULIARITIES OF TENSE FORMATION

In giving the present subjunctive paradigms the older grammarians before Schottel, notably Albertus and Ölinger, failed to give even one subjunctive form, but gave indicative forms instead, since they were misled by Latin paradigms of *cum* plus subjunctive, which could be rendered by the indicative in German (cf Jellinek, II, 313). Thus, Albertus has *So oder wann ich hab, du. hast, der hat.* Even Schottel shows traces of this, for although he gives *du habest* and *er habe* in the present subjunctive paradigm of *haben*, he overlooked the fact that he had indicative forms in the subjunctive paradigm of *hören* (p. 559) : *er höret, du hast gehöret, er hat gehöret* ; and similarly *du hast gebrochen, er hat gebrochen.*

Double (pleonastic) formations of the past tense, such as *ich hab geschrieben gehabt, ich bin kommen gewesen* are mentioned by Ölinger (p. 100) as being pluperfect forms which are customary in some regions but are not generally accepted. Schottel follows Ölinger in this respect ; he says (p. 556) : « Es wird zuweilen das Hülfwort bey seinem Haubtworte doppelter Weise gebrauchet, als : Ich habe geschrieben gehabt : ich hette gelesen gehabt : nach dem er gestorben gewesen war : als er ist gekommen gewesen, etc. Aber man pflegt gemeiniglich diesen Doppelsatz in der Rede zu übergehen. » Schottel uses the form occasionally, especially with *geschrieben* or *beschrieben*, as on pp. 1151, 1163.

In the formation of the future indicative tense Schottel uses

exclusively forms of *werden*. Albertus, Clajus, and Ritter prescribe either *werden* or *wollen* as auxiliaries, with no apparent difference in meaning, while Olinger distinguishes a difference of meaning between the two.

In the future subjunctive, forms with *wollen* are less common, among the grammarians as a whole (cf. Jellinek, II, 332). According to Schottel the future subjunctive is formed with *würde*, etc. He does not give *werde* in the paradigms, perhaps out of carelessness, since in his remarks about the future perfect tense he says it is to be formed by *werde haben* or *würde haben*. He may have felt that *werde* was an indicative, for in the present subjunctive paradigm of werden he gives not *werde*, etc. but *were*.

9. OMISSION OF AUGMENT

Concerning the omission of the augment in the perfect participle Schottel writes (p. 575) : « In etzlichen Zeitwörteren wird gedachtes Wörtlein *ge* zuweilen ausgelassen, (sonderlich in Reimen) welches zu merken, nicht aber allezeit zu tuhn sein müchte, als : gessen, für : gegessen, gangen, für : gegangen, kommen, für : gekommen. » In M. H. G. the verbs *bringen*, *finden*, *werden*, *kommen* and *treffen* formed their perf. part. regularly without *ge-* (cf. Paul, *Mittelhochdeutsche Grammatik*, § 308). Except for *treffen*, Schottel exhibits instances of the perf. part. without *ge* in all of the above verbs ; the occurrences are : *herbracht* (once, in Preface), *einbracht* (once, p. 1156) ; *funden* (once, p. 1005, in one of Schottel's poems) ; *worden* (12 times where modern *geworden* would be used, at the side of 37 occurrences of *geworden*) ; *kommen* (47 times, at the side of 13 occurrences of *gekommen*, excluding the forms in the paradigms on pp. 572, 573). Thus, in only one verb, *kommen*, do the forms without the augment predominate, and in most of the other verbs just listed the occurrences are sporadic. In addition to the verbs already cited, the following perf. part. occur without the augment : *blieben* (once, p. 1007 ; perhaps it was still felt as a compound) ; *gessen* (3 times, pp. 575, 588, 611, at the side of 2 occurrences of *gegessen* ; the latter form is historically a double use of the augment but was no longer felt as

such) ; and *gangen* (16 times, at the side of 8 occurrences of *gegangen*).

In Clajus the omission of the augment in the perf. part. is regular in *kommen*, also in *worden* beside *geworden*. Fischart, Murner and Sachs exhibit a much freer use of the perf. part., for they drop the augment at will, especially in verse. In Opitz the forms without augment are predominant only in the perf. part. of *bleiben* and *kommen*.

It is interesting to note that Schottel did not fail to observe the fact that the prefix *ge-* was often added to infinitives in older German. On p. 552 he characterizes the use of such forms as *geseyn*, *getuhn*, etc. as incorrect, saying « Solches *Ge* aber lesset der bestetigte Gebrauch nicht mehr zu ».

10. PARADIGMS COMPARED WITH USAGE

One of the reasons why a study of Schottel's grammar is especially important is that his language can be studied entirely apart from his paradigms and examples, and his own usage can thus be determined. In the case of the Latin grammars of Albertus, Ölinger, or Clajus this is impossible : we must accept their paradigms and examples as representative of their standards of correctness, and we can go no further. The very size of Schottel's work (circa 1500 pages, quarto), the fact that it is written in German, and the fact that it treats a great variety of subject matter (cf. the numerous « Lobreden », as well as the prosody, the short history of German literature, the treatise on proverbs, etc.) make it particularly well-suited for a study of Schottel's actual usage. Schottel was conscious of the fact that he was far exceeding the bounds of what was known as grammar, for he says (p. 178) : « Und ist die *Grammatica* nur ein Theil dieses *Operis*, zumahl von viel mehr und anderen Sachen, so eigentlich zur Sprachkunst nicht gehörig seyn können, hin und wieder in diesem Buche gehandelt wird. »

Most of the cases of discrepancy between paradigms and usage have already been treated in the preceding pages, or else will be discussed below under the various Ablaut classes and individual

verbs. A few examples might be mentioned here, however : the perfect participle of *kommen* is given in the paradigms pp. 572, 573 and 588 only as *gekommen*, but as a rule Schottel prefers the perf. part. *kommen* without the augment, and in compounds he uses the form *kommen* exclusively ; the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *kommen* is given with *mm* in the paradigms pp. 572, 588, but in actual usage Schottel prefers forms with single *m* ; the 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *geben* is given in the paradigm p. 586 as *giebt*, but Schottel's usage actually exhibits 53 instances of *gibt* to only 8 of *giebt* or other forms with *ie* ; and in spite of the fact that Schottel warns against spelling the pret. subj. of *sein* as *wehren*, which would lead to confusion with *wehren* « defendere », he nevertheless spells it thus very frequently.

Many discrepancies between paradigms and usage may perhaps be due to the printer, but it seems as though Schottel took great pains to see that everything was printed as he desired it---the list of *Druckfehler* at the close of the book corrects no less than 118 instances, indicating that Schottel subjected the printed work to a thorough scrutiny in order to rectify the misprints.

11. GRAMMATICAL CHANGE

Except for those cases where it is still apparent in modern German, grammatical change plays but a very slight rôle in Schottel's language. Only one verb shows actual fluctuation within the same person and tense : in *seihen* or *seigen* the *h* and the *g* forms run parallel throughout the entire conjugation (paradigm, p. 595), as *ich seihe, seige, du seihest, seigest*, etc. The preterite is conjugated weak : *seihete, seigete*. In M. H. G. the infinitive was *sîhen* or *sîgen*, in O. H. G. *sîhan* or *sîgan*, and the Pre-Germanic root was **sîhw* (cf. Kluge). The verb *meiden* still shows grammatical change in the preterite as well as in the perfect participle : the 1st pers. sing. pret. ind. is *mied* or *vermitt* (paradigms, pp. 590, 601), the 2nd person is *mietest*, the plural is *miedten* or *midten*, and the perf. part. is *gemitten* or *vermitten* ; here the *t* due to Verner's law is found even in the pret. sing.

12. CONFUSION OF STRONG AND WEAK CONJUGATIONS

A considerable number of strong forms occur in verbs which are usually conjugated weak in modern German. The occurrences are the preterite of *freihen* is given as *freihete* or *friehe* (paradigm, p. 585), and the perf. part. is given as *gefriehen* or *gefreiet*----these strong forms are most unusual, and Grimm does not list a single instance of their use ; *heischen*, originally weak, but strong in M. H. G. through analogy to *heissen*, is conjugated throughout according to the seventh (reduplicating) class : *heischen---hiesch---geheischen* (paradigm, p. 587) ; *jagen*, also originally weak, has gone over almost completely to class VI, with the preterite *jug*, *jugest*, etc. (paradigm, p. 588) ; but the perf. part. is only weak, *gejaget* ; in *mahlen* Schottel has confused the weak verb « to paint » (M. H. G. *mâlen*, O. H. G. *mâlôn*, *mâlên*) with the strong verb « to grind » (M. H. G. *maln*, O. H. G. *malan*), and hence conjugates *mahlen* « to paint » thus : *mahlen---muhl---gemahlen* (paradigm, p. 590) ; *pflegen* is invariably weak, except for one occurrence of *pflag* in a poem by Schottel, p. 1005 ; *schenken*, originally weak, shows complete confusion between the strong and the weak conjugation : for example, the 1st pers. sing. pret. ind. has the following 4 forms : *beschank*, *beschenkte*, *schankte*, and *schunkte* (pp. 580, 593 ; for further details see Ablaut class III) ; *seihen*, originally strong, exhibits no strong forms in the preterite (*seihete* or *seigete*), but only strong forms are given for the perf. part. in the paradigm, p. 595 : *gesiehen* or *gesiegen* ; the perf. part. of *verwirren* is *verworren* (occurs 4 times) or *verwirret* (occurs but once, p. 601).

The opposite phenomenon, namely the use of weak forms in verbs which are now usually conjugated strong, is also of frequent occurrence. Examples are : the perf. part. of *bakken* occurs once as *gebakket* (p. 138), the regular form being *gebacken* ; *beginnen* shows practically the same mixture of strong and weak forms as in M. H. G., i. e. preterite indicative *began* or *begunte*, etc. : this will be discussed in detail below, under Ablaut class III ; the pret. ind. of *meiden* is given in the paradigm p. 590 as *mied* or *meidete*, *mietest* or *meidetest*, etc. throughout all persons ; the perf. part. is given as *gemitten* or *gemeidet*, but Schottel remarks « usitatius

est Anomalum *gemitten* », and he invariably uses the strong form elsewhere ; *vermeiden* (paradigm, p. 601) shows exactly the same mixture of strong and weak forms as does the simplex ; *preisen*, originally conjugated weak, is given in the preterite as *preisete* or *pries*, *preisetest* or *priesest*, etc. (paradigm, p. 591), and the perf. part. is given as *gepreiset* or *gepriesen* (p. 591) ; the preterite subjunctive, however, is only strong : *priese* (p. 591) ; the preterite subjunctive of *quellen* is given as *quellete* (p. 591), whereas all the other forms are strong ; the perf. part. of *ruffen* occurs once as *gerufft* (p. 602), the regular form being *geruffen* ; the preterite indicative of *speyen* is given in the paradigm, p. 597 as *speyete* or *spie*, *speyetest* or *spiest*, etc., and the perf part. as *gespien* or *gespeyet*.

In the case of *schnauben* and *schrauben*, where modern usage exhibits both strong and weak forms, Schottel gives only strong forms, which is characteristic of his native Low German ; for *schnauben* still retains its strong conjugation in modern Low German, even in those cases where modern High German uses weak forms : and *schrauben*, originally weak, began to show strong forms first in Low Germany, through analogy to Low German *schuven* « *schauben* » (cf. Grimm, *Wb.*).

B. Ablaut Classes and Individual Verbs

FIRST CLASS

M. H. G. *î* ------ *ei* (*é*) ------ *i* ------ *i*
N. H. G. *ei* ---- *i*, *ie* ------- *i*, *ie* -- *i*, *ie*

In general the verbs of this class agree with modern usage.

Levelling in the preterite is complete, and there is not a single example of the old preterite singular in *ei*. In this respect Schottel does not follow Clajus, who still retains the M. H. G. vowel in the preterite singular : *schreib* (p. 70), *streit* (p. 112), *reiss* (p. 111), *gleiss* (p. 111), *schein* (p. 108), *leih* (p. 102), *steig* (p. 100), etc. The early grammarians Albertus and Ölinger, however, have already levelled out the vowel of the preterite singular to *i* or *ie*,

and it issomewhat unusual to find Clajus retaining the archaic *ei* when the language of his time had for the most part levelled out this form. The dependency of Clajus upon the language of the Lutheran Bible is probably the reason for this ; even in the Luther Bible of 1671 the old forms in *ei* predominate, there being 532 old forms to 66 new ones (cf. Shumway, p. 271). The older form is used regularly in Murner, very often in Sachs, occasionally in Fischart, but very rarely in Opitz and Grimmelshausen.

The choice of *i* or *ie* in the preterite is determined by the nature of the consonant which originally stood in the preterite plural : if it was originally sonant, then *ie* is used (*blieb, blieben* ; *rieb, rieben*, etc.), but if it was originally voiceless then *i* is used (*glitt, glitten* ; *kniff, kniffen*, etc.). The only exception to this rule is *grieff, grieffest*, etc. (p. 587), which also occurs as (*be*) *grif* (p. 702), etc. In this respect Albertus has *i* as a rule : the pret. sing. of *bleiben* is *blib*, etc. Ölinger distinguishes two classes, those with *ie*, as *schriebe*, and those with *i*, as *stritte*; but in the latter classs he includes *scheinen* and *preisen*.

Grammatical change is still found in *meiden----mied, vermitt* (2nd pers. sing. *mietest*)*----miedten, midten-----gemitten, vermitten* ; the old *t* of the pret. plur. and perf. part. has forced its way even into the pret. sing., as is clearly seen in the 2nd pers. sing. *mietest*. In *seihen* (*seigen*) the *h* and *g* forms exist side by side in all tenses. The consonants of *gedeihen, leiden*, and *zeihen* are the same as in modern German in all tenses.

Schottel has omitted *treiben* from his list of strong verbs, but this is undoubtedly an oversight, for he invariably uses strong forms.

Meiden, seihen, and *speyen* exhibit weak forms at the side of strong ones.

The following list of verbs is not exhaustive ; only those verbs which show interesting peculiarities, or which fluctuate in various forms, are given. This statement also applies to the verbs listed under the other Ablaut classes. If a verb is not listed, it may be assumed that its conjugation agrees in general with modern usage ; the same assumption may be made with respect to tenses not listed, as a rule.

Bleiben, M. H. G. *belîben.*

Pres. — In the 3rd pers. sing. the contracted form *bleibt* occurs 20 times, to 35 of bleibet.

Perf. Part. — Paradigm gives *geblieben* (p. 581), but *blieben* occurs once (p. 1007).

Deihen, Gedeihen, M. H. G. *gedîhen.*

Pret. — In the 3rd pers. sing. *diehete* is given beside *diehe* (paradigm, p. 582) ; this strange form *diehete* continues into the 18th century and is used by both Herder and Schiller. The 1st and 2nd persons are regular : *dieh, diehest.*

Perf. Part. — *gediehen* (once, paradigm, p. 582) ; *gedihen* (twice, pp. 178, 1259).

Fleissen, Befleissen, Befleissigen, M. H. G. *vlîzen.*

Infin. — In the paradigm, p. 579 *befleissen* and *befleissigen* are both given, as two different forms of the same verb.

Pres. — The 1st pers. sing. is given as *befleissige* or *befleisse.*

Pret. — Is regular, no forms in *-ige-* occurring : *befliss, beflissest, befliss.*

Perf. Part. — *geflissen.*

Freien, originally weak, shows a mixture of strong and weak forms, the strong forms being very unusual ; Grimm does not give any examples of strong forms.

Pret. — *freihete* or *friehe* (paradigm, p. 585).

Perf. Part. — *gefriehen* or *gefreiet.*

Gleichen, Vergleichen, M. H. G. *glîchen*, is strong, and shows no traces of the original weak conjugation.

Pret. — *verglich* (paradigm, p. 600).

Perf. Part. — *verglichen.* Luther Bible of 1671 has *vergleichet.*

Gleiten, Entgleiten, M. H. G. *glîten.*

Pret. — *glitt, glittest, glitt* (paradigm, p. 586) but *entgliet, entglittest, entgliet* (paradigm, p. 583).

Greiffen, M. H. G. *grîfen.*

Pret. — In the 3rd pers. sing. the contracted form *greifft* is common, 26 short forms occurring to only 6 full forms.

Pret. — Has *ie* : *grieff, grieffest, grieff* ; except for one occurrence of *begrif* (p. 702) and one of *(an)griffen* (p. 1242).

Kneiffen (Kluge, *Et. Wb.*[10] p. 365 : « erst nhd., lautliche Übertragung des ndd. knîpen in die Schriftsprache »), is regular. It is not found in Opitz or Grimmelshausen.

Leihen, M. H. G. *lîhen.*

Pret. — Has an inorganic *e* : *liehe, liehest, liehe* (paradigm, p. 589).

Meiden, M. H. G. *mîden.*

Pret. — Shows both strong and weak conjugation. Strong forms : *mied* or *vermitt, mietest, mied* ; plur. *miedten, midtet, midten.* Weak forms : *meidete, meidetest, meidete* ; plur. *meideten, meidetet, meideten* (paradigm, p. 590). Luther Bible has only weak forms.

Perf. Part. — Given both strong and weak in the paradigm p. 590 : *gemitten* or *gemeidet* (also *vermitten* or *vermeidet*, p. 601), and Schottel remarks « usitatius est Anomalum *gemitten* ». Except for the forms which he gives in the paradigms, Schottel always uses the strong form *gemitten*, which shows grammatical change. Grimmelshausen also has *vermitten*, but Opitz has *vermieden.*

Preisen, M. H. G. *prîsen* (originally weak).

Pret. — Is given both strong and weak in the paradigm p. 591 : *preisete, preisetest* or *pries, priesest.* The pret. subj. is only strong : *priese.* Fluctuation between strong and weak forms is also found in Fischart, Sachs ; the verb is only weak in the Luther Bible.

Perf. Part. — *gepreiset* or *gepriesen.* Strong and weak forms also in Fischart and Sachs, but only strong forms in Opitz and Grimmelshausen.

Scheiden, M. H. G. *schîden*, shows no traces of the old reduplicating class to which it originally belonged. The Luther Bible retains the old form of the perf. part. in many cases, whereas it is very rare in Grimmelshausen and Opitz.

Schreiben, M. H. G. *schrîben.*

Pres. — In the 3rd pers. sing. the contracted form *schreibt* predominates ; this form occurs 31 times, as compared to 23 instances of *schreibet.*

Schreyen, M. H. G. *schrîen*.

Infin. — *schreyen* (5 times) ; *schreien* (3 times) ; *schrejen* (once, p. 1409).

Pret. — *schrye, schryest, schrye* (paradigm, p. 595). No old forms of the pret. sing. in *ey* (*ei*) occur, whereas such forms predominate in Opitz and are the only forms used in the Luther Bible.

Seihen, Seigen, M. H. G. *sîhen, sîgen*, exhibits both *h* and *g* forms in all tenses.

Pret. — Is weak : *seihete, seihetest* or *seigete, seigetest.*

Perf. Part. — Is strong : *gesiehen* or *gesiegen.*

Versiegen, M. H. G. *versîhen.*

Infin. — Is given only as *versiegen* (paradigm, p. 601), hence it would seem as though Schottel was not acquainted with the form *verseigen,* or perhaps regarded it as incorrect.

Perf. Part. — Is given only as *versiegen* (p. 601) ; no weak forms occur. Thus, Schottel has the modern form of the infin., but the older form of the perf. part. The preterite does not occur.

Speyen, M. H. G. *spîwen, spîen*, is conjugated both strong and weak. It is mainly strong in Fischart and Grimmelshausen, but is weak in Sachs, Opitz and the Luther Bible.

Pret. — *speyete, speyetest* or *spie, spiest* (paradigm, p. 597).

Perf. Part. — *gespien* or *gespeyet.*

Weisen, M. H. G. *wîsen* (weak), shows only strong forms, as in Sachs, Opitz and Grimmelshausen ; weak forms are rare in Fischart and Murner, but in the Luther Bible of 1671 only weak forms are found.

Verzeihen, Zeihen, M. H. G. *zîhen.*

Pret. — Shows an inorganic *e* in the 1st pers. sing., and an unusual form in *-et* in the 3rd pers. sing. : *ziehe, ziehest, ziehet* ; likewise *verziehe, verziehest, verziehet* (paradigms, pp. 603, 601 respectively).

Perf. Part. — *geziehen, verziehen.* No occurrences with grammatical change.

SECOND CLASS

M. H. G. *ie* (*iu*)------ *ou* (*ô*) ----- *u* ------ *o*
N. H. G. *ie, ü, au* - *o* ---------- *o* ----- *o*

The 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. almost invariably has the vowel of the infinitive ; the one exception is *beuge* beside *biege* (p. 580), and this form is doubtless due to a confusion of the strong verb with the weak causative (M. H. G. *böugen*), this confusion existing even in the infinitive, where *beugen* stands at the side of *biegen*. In this respect Schottel differs from Ölinger, who has *eu* beside *ie* in all 3 persons of the singular : *ich geusse* or *giesse* ; *ich fleuch* or *fliehe*, etc. Murner likewise makes no distinction between the 1st pers. on the one hand and the 2nd and 3rd pers. on the other, for he uses umlauted *u* as a rule in all 3 persons. Sachs too uses the same vowel throughout the entire singular : *eu*. On the other hand, Fischart, Opitz, and Grimmelshausen all use the vowel of the infinitive in the 1st pers. sing. ; Fischart even uses the vowel of the infinitive in forming the 2nd and 3rd persons.

The 2nd and 3rd pers. sing pres. ind. retain the old *eu* as a rule, and there seems to be but very little tendency towards levelling. The only verbs which exhibit any *ie* forms in these persons are : *fliehest, fliehet* at the side of *fleuchst* and *fleucht* (both are given in the paradigm p. 585 ; the forms in *ie* occur nowhere else, however, and Schottel regularly uses forms in *eu*) ; *fliesset* (occurs but twice, pp. 26, 604) ; *kiesest, kieset* (paradigm, p. 588 ; no *eu* forms occur) ; *schiebest, schiebet* at the side of *scheubest, scheubet* (paradigm, p. 993 ; the forms in *eu* predominate) ; *stiebest, stiebet* (paradigm, p. 598 ; no *eu* forms occur) ; *ziehest, ziehet* at the side of *zeugst, zeugt* (paradigm, p. 603 ; the *eu* forms predominate however, there being 39 instances of *eu* to only 3 of *ie*, and in the paradigm of *verziehen* p. 601 only the *eu* forms are given). Thus, the tendency to level the vowel of the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. according to the rest of the present tense has merely begun. In Ölinger the fluctuation of *ie* and *eu* in all 3 persons of the singular contrasts sharply with Schottel's usage, as well as with that of Clajus, who forms the 1st pers. with the vowel of the infinitive, the 2nd and 3rd pers.

with *eu*. The Luther Bible of 1671 uses only *eu* in the 2nd and 3rd persons.

The imperative singular shows *eu* as a rule ; exceptions are : *flieh* at the side of *fleuch* ; *frier* ; *kies* ; *sauff* ; *saug* ; *schaub* and *schieb* ; *schnaub* and *schnieb* ; *schraub* ; *sied* at the side of *seud* ; *stieb* ; *trief* ; and *verlier* ; all of these forms are to be found in the respective paradigms. Thus, levelling has made more progress here than in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.

In the preterite the levelling process is complete, and there is not a single trace of the old *ou* in the preterite singular nor of the old *u* in the preterite plural, except for the one occurrence of *schübe* beside *schöbe* (paradigm, p. 592) in the preterite subjunctive. Albertus still exhibits the older *ou* beside *o* in the preterite singular, whereas Ölinger has only *o* throughout the preterite indicative, *o* and *u* in the preterite subjunctive. Clajus regularly has *o* throughout, except for the subjunctive form *gusse*. Murner has for the most part adopted the uniform vowel *o*, and Opitz, Grimmelshausen, and the Luther Bible regularly use *o* in the entire preterite. Fischart and Sachs waver between the older and the newer forms, the *u* forms being most common in the subjunctive.

Grammatical change has been levelled out in the preterite in favor of the consonant of the preterite plural, hence : *fror, kohr, verlohr, sott, zog*. In *kiesen, sieden*, and *ziehen* the consonant variation between the present and the preterite is preserved, as in modern German.

Sauffen forms the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. in *eu* : *seufst, seufft* ; but *saugen* has *saugst*, probably to distinguish it from the causative *seugen* « lectare infantem ». Three other verbs form an infinitive in *au* : *schauben, schnauben*, and *schrauben*, the last verb being originally weak.

The verbs *lügen* and *betrügen* still show the original vowel in the infinitive, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind., and the present plural : *liegen, ich liege*, etc. ; *betriegen, ich betriege*, etc.

Biegen, M. H. G. *biegen*.

Infin. — *biegen* and *beugen* are given in the paradigm p. 580 as though they were variant forms of the same verb. This confusion is not made elsewhere, however, except

perhaps for the 1st pers. sing. pres.ind., which has *beuge* beside *biege*.

Verdriessen, M. H. G. *verdriezen*.

Infin. — Schottel also gives the simplex of this verb, p. 1304 : *driessen* « taedere, nolle esse, cruciari, *das* compositum *verdriessen ist gebräuchlicher* ».

Pret. — Has single *s* : *verdros* (paradigm, p. 600) ; but *verdross* also occurs once (p. 604), and the pret. subj. is *verdrösse*.

Fliehen, M. H. G. *vliehen*.

Pres. — The spirant *ch* is found in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. : *fleuchst* and *fleucht*, at the side of *fliehest* and *fliehet*.

Pret. — Shows an inorganic *e* in the 1st pers. sing. : *flohe* (paradigm, p. 585).

Fliessen, M. H. G. *vliezen*.

Pres. — The 3rd pers. sing. is : *fleust* (8 times); *fleusst* (twice) ; and *fliesset* (twice).

Geniessen, M. H. G. *niezen*.

Infin. — Schottel also gives the simplex of this verb, p. 590 : *neus, niesen*, « compositum est magis usitatum, *geneus, geniessen*, ubi vide ».

Kiesen, M. H. G. *kiesen*.

Pret. — *kohr, erkohrest, erkohr* (paradigms, pp. 588, 583).

Liegen, M. H. G. *liegen*.

Infin. — The newer form in *ü* does not occur, which is rather unusual in view of the fact that both Opitz and Grimmelshausen have *ü*, and that even the conservative Luther Bible exhibits instances with *ü*.

Sauffen, M. H. G. *sûfen*.

Pres. — The 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. invariably have umlaut : *seuffst, seufft* (paradigm, p. 592).

Imper. — *sauff*.

Schauben « trudere, pellere, poulser » (p. 592).

Infin. — Schottel apparently wishes to distinguish *schauben* from *schieben* (cf. below), but does not succeed in doing so. The form *schauben* goes back to an old infinitive *schûben*, a form which predominated in Low Germany (cf.

Grimm, *Wb.*). The infinitive *schauben* occurs 3 times (pp. 592, 626, 1395). On p. 1410 the infinitive *schuben* (with the imper. *schub*) is given, with the meaning « propellere, trudere, pousser avent ».

Pres. — *schaube, scheubest, scheubet.*

Pret. and Perf. Part. — *schob, schobest,* etc. ; *geschoben.* Thus identical with the pret. and perf. part. of *schieben,* except that in the pret. subj. the form *schübe* is given beside *schöbe* (paradigm, p. 592).

Imper. — *schaub.*

Schieben, M. H. G. *schieben,* « protrudere, bouler » (p. 593).

Infin. — *schieben* occurs 7 times, showing that Schottel prefers this form to *schauben.*

Pres. — *schiebe, schiebest* (« interdum *scheubest* »), *schiebet* or *scheubet* (paradigm, p. 593).

Pret. and Perf. Part. — regular. Pret. subj. is *schöbe.*

Imper. — *schieb.*

Schliessen, M. H. G. *sliezen.*

Pres. — The 3rd pers. sing. occurs as : *schleust* (16 times) ; *schleüst* (once, p. 1015) ; *sleust* (once, p. 12) ; *schleusset* (once, p. 902).

Schnauben, « respirate, anhelitare » (p. 1405). This verb was originally strong (*snûbe, snoup, snuben, gesnoben*) and the strong conjugation is still retained in Low German territory ; but Luther already shows the weak preterite, and modern German usually makes a distinction in meaning between the strong and weak forms. The 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. were formed with *äu* (*eu*), and this led to the formation of the 1st pers. sing. *schniebe,* through analogy to most of the other verbs of class II (cf. Grimm, *Wb.*).

Pret. — *schnob.*

Perf. Part. — *geschnoben.*

Imper. — *schnaub.*

Schnieben, « spirare, Athem holen » (p. 1406), is conjugated the same as *schnauben,* except that the imper. is *schnieb.*

Schrauben, « torquere cochleam, virer » (p. 1409). This verb, originally weak, began to show strong forms first in

Low Germany, through analogy to Low German *schuven* (cf. Grimm, *Wb.*).

Pret. — *schrob* (p. 1409).

Perf. Part. — does not occur.

Entspriessen, M. H. G. *spriezen*.

Pres. — Both the 1st pers. sing. and the 1st pers. plur. have *i* instead of *ie* : *ich entsprisse* ; *wir entsprissen* (paradigm, p. 583).

Pret. — The 1st and 3rd pers. sing have single *s* : *entspros* (p. 583). The 2nd pers. sing. is given in the paradigm p. 583 as *entsprosset*, evidently a misprint for *entsprossest*.

Triegen, M. H. G. *triegen*.

Infin. — Always with *ie*, as in Opitz and the Luther Bible. In Grimmelshausen, however, the *ü* forms predominate.

Ziehen, M. H. G. *ziehen*.

Infin. — *ziehen* (regular form) ; *anzihen* (once, p. 62) ; *bezihen* (once, p. 11).

Pres. — 1st pers. : *ziehe* (cf. paradigms, pp. 601, 603). 2nd pers. : *zeugst* ; *ziehest* ; *verzeuchst* (all given in paradigms). 3rd pers. : *zeugt* (9 times) ; *zeucht* (30 times) ; *ziehet* (3 times).

Pret. — Identical with modern norm. No instances of grammatical change between the sing. and plur. occur.

Perf. Part. — Invariably *gezogen*, except for one occurrence of *angezon* (p. 189).

THIRD CLASS

M. H. G. *i, e* ------ *a* ------ *u* ------ *u, o*

N. H. G. *i, e* ------ *a, o* --- *a, o* -- *u, o*

This class exhibits a number of interesting peculiarities, most important of which is that the 2nd pers. sing. pret. ind. as a rule has the vowel of the preterite plural. This old distinction between the 1st and 3rd person singular on the one hand and the 2nd person singular on the other is the most archaic feature of Schottel's entire conjugation system.

The verbs of this class will be divided into three sub-classes :

(1.) Verbs Ending in Liquid plus Consonant.

The 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. invariably has the vowel of the infinitive (*bergen* : *ich berge*, etc.). In this respect Schottel differs much from his grammatical predecessors Albertus and Olinger ; the usage of Albertus varies between Upper German *i* and Midland German *e* in all 3 persons of the singular ; Ölinger regularly has *i* in the 1st person : *ich hilf, ich wirffe*, etc., the *i* also being the rule in the 2nd and 3rd persons. The conjugation of Clajus is like that of Schottel. Among the poets, the vowel of the 1st person is regularly like that of the infinitive as early as Fischart, whereas Murner and Sachs employ *i* regularly in all three persons. Grimmelshausen and Opitz use *e* in the 1st person, *i* in the 2nd and 3rd persons, as in Schottel. Except for one occurrence of *berget* (p. 1058, in explanation of the name « Gerbergus ») Schottel invariably has *i* in the 2nd and 3rd persons singular.

In the imperative singular the vowel is regularly *i* ; the following exceptions occur : *berst* (only once, p. 1286) ; *schelt* (only once, p. 1396) ; *erwerb* (only once, in the paradigm, p. 583) ; *werd* (regular form ; paradigm, p. 602).

In the preterite indicative the levelling process has scarcely begun, except for the fact that the *o* of the perfect participle has forced its way into the plurals of a number of verbs, and hence also into the 2nd person singular. This change may also be regarded as representing the general MidG. change of *u* to *o* before an *r*. The following verbs have *o* in the plural : *verbergen* ; *bersten* ; *befehlen* ; *quellen* ; and *schwellen*. The following fluctuate between *o* and *u* : *verderben* ; *sterben* ; and *werden*. One verb retains the old *u* in the plural : *werfen* (paradigm, p. 602). One verb has carried over the old vowel of the 1st and 3rd persons singular into the plural : *gelten*, with the pret. plur. *galten* (paradigm, p. 586). The verb *werben* exhibits all 3 vowels in the plural : *wurben, worben* (paradigm, p. 602), or *erwarben* (paradigm, p. 583). Schottel's usage in the preterite plural is quite similar to that of Clajus, who also retains the old distinction between the singular and plural as a rule, the vowel of the plural (and 2nd pers. sing.) fluctuating between *u* and *o*, as : *sturbest* or *storbest, sturben* or *storben* ; *wurdest* or *wordest, wurden* or *worden*, etc. Levelling occurs in some

cases in Clajus, but is not nearly as frequent as in the language of his predecessor Ölinger, who already levels the entire preterite, usually according to the vowel of the singular. Murner has almost invariably levelled the preterite, Fischart has done so to a considerable extent, Sachs shows great fluctuation, in Grimmelshausen *a* predominates in singular and plural, but Opitz usually retains the old distinction between the singular and plural, as does also the Luther Bible of 1671.

The 1st pers. sing. pret. ind. invariably has *a*, with but one exception : *erscholl* (paradigm, p. 584).

In the 2nd pers. sing. pret. ind. five verbs have *o* : *bersten* ; *befehlen* ; *gelten* ; *quellen* ; and *schwellen*. Five verbs fluctuate between *o* and *u* : *verderben* ; *schmelzen* ; *sterben* ; *werfen* ; and *werden*. One verb has *o* or *a* : *bergen* (*bargest* in the paradigm, p. 581, but *verborgest* in the paradigm, p. 600). One verb has *a* or *u* : *schelten*. Only one verb (aside from *bergen* as compared with *verbergen*) has *a* : *helfen*. And one verb, *werben* (including *erwerben*), fluctuates between all 3 vowels *o*, *u*, and *a*.

In the 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. the vowel is *a* as a rule ; but three verbs have *o* : *bersten*, *befehlen*, and *gelten* (except for one instance of *gulte*, p. 254). Here too *werben* (also *erwerben*) exhibits the 3 vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*.

The preterite subjunctive retains the old *ü*, except for the following verbs, which have *ö* : *bersten* ; *befehlen* ; and *schwellen*. *Quellen* has the weak form *quellete*.

The perfect participle invariably has *o*, except for the one occurrence of the weak form *verwirret* (p. 601).

Werden presents a great many irregularities, which will be discussed below.

Bergen, M. H. G. *bergen* (Clajus conjugates *bergen* weak, but *verbergen* strong.)

Pret. — Sing. : *barg*, *bargest*, *barg* (paradigm, p. 581) ; but *verbarg*, *verborgest*, *verbarg* (paradigm, p. 600). Plural : *verborgen* (p. 600).

Pret. Subj. — Exhibits a *t* in the 3rd pers. sing., perhaps through confusion with the present of the weak verb *bürgen* ; thus : *bürge*, *bürgest*, *bürget* (paradigm, p. 581).

Bersten, M. H. G. *bresten*. Although *bresten* is a fourth class verb in M. H. G., the N. H. G. *bersten* may be considered a third class verb (with metathesis of the *r*).

Pret. — *barst, borstest, borst* ; plural *borsten* ; subj. *börste* (paradigm, p. 581).

Verderben, M. H. G. *verderben*.

Pret. — *verdarb, verdurbest* or *verdorbest, verdarb* ; plural *verdurben* or *verdorben, verdurbet* or *verdorbet, verdurben* or *verdorben* (paradigm, p. 600). Subj. *verdürbe*.

Befehlen, M. H. G. *bevelhen*.

Pret. — *befahl, befohlest, befohl* ; plural *befohlen*. In M. H. G. the plural was *bevulhen*, also *bevâlen* according to class IV. Subj. is *beföhle*, etc. (paradigm, p. 579).

Gelten, M. H. G. *gelten*.

Pret. — *galt, goltest, golt* (paradigm, p. 586 ; one case of *gulte* in the 3rd pers. sing., p. 254) ; plural *galten*. Thus, levelling has taken place in both directions.

Helfen, M. H. G. *helfen*.

Pret. — *half, halfest, half* (paradigm, p. 587) ; the plural is not given in the paradigm, which would seem to indicate that it has been levelled to *a*, as in the 2nd pers. sing. ; no occurrences of the plural were found. Subj. is *hülfe*.

Quellen, M. H. G. *quellen*.

Pret. — *quall, quollest, quall* ; plural *quollen* ; the subjunctive is weak, perhaps through confusion with the causative : *quellete* (paradigm, p. 591).

Erschallen : in this verb the old weak verb *schallen* has taken on the strong preterite and perfect participle of the verb *schellen*, which was becoming obsolete in the 17th century. Clajus has only weak forms of *schallen*.

Pret. — *erscholl* (paradigm, p. 584) ; subj. *erschülle*.

Perf. Part. — *erschollen* (p. 584).

Schelten, M. H. G. *schelten*.

Pres. — The 1st pers. plur. is given in the paradigm, p. 593 as *scholten*, which is probably a misprint.

Pret. — *schalt, schaltest* or *schultest, schalt* ; plural does not occur. Subj. is *schülte*.

Schmelzen, M. H. G. *smelzen*.

Pret. — *schmalz, schmolzest* or *schmulzest, schmalz* ; plural does not occur. Subj. is *schmülze* (paradigm, p. 594).

Schwellen, M. H. G. *swellen*.

Pret. — *schwall, schwollest, schwall* ; plural *schwollen* (paradigm, p. 595). Subj. is *schwölle*.

Sterben, M. H. G. *sterben*.

Pret. — *starb, sturbest* or *storbest, starb* ; plural *sturben* or *storben* ; subj. *stürbe* (paradigm, p. 598).

Verwirren, M. H. G. *verwerren*.

Perf. Part. — Is given in the paradigm, p. 601 as *verworren* or *verwirret* ; but Schottel prefers the older form *verworren*, and it occurs 4 times to only 1 instance of the weak form. Clajus has only the strong form.

Werben, M. H. G. *werben*, shows a great variety of forms.

Pret. — *warb, wurbest* or *worbest* or *(er)warbest, warb* or *wurb* or *(er)worb* ; plural *wurben* or *worben* or *(er)warben* ; subj. *würbe* (cf. paradigms, pp. 583, 602).

Werden, M. H. G. *werden*, exhibits great confusion with the verb *sein*, which has already been discussed in the section concerning the formation of the passive. The occurrences are listed below.

Infin. — Is given thus on p. 554 : « *werden* (*wesen*) ». Elsewhere, however, there is no confusion of the infinitives of the two verbs.

Pres. Part. — Is given on p. 555 as *wesend* ; no other instances occur.

Pres. Ind. — Identical with modern usage.

Pres. Subj. — Is given without a *d* (i. e. apparently the dental has been assimilated to the *r*) in the paradigm p. 554 as well as in the paradigm of *hören* (pres. passive subj.) on p. 561 : *were, werest, were* ; plural *weren, weret, weren*. Elsewhere, however, this confusion is not made, and Schottel always uses *werde* in the 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj.

Pret. Ind. — 1st pers. sing. : *ward* (5 times) ; *war* (3 times, pp. 553, 560, 563) ; *wurde* (once, p. 562). 2nd pers. sing. : *wurdest* or *wordest* (p. 602) ; *warest* (twice, pp. 553, 560).

3rd pers. sing. : *ward* (20 times) ; *wurde* (once, p. 1266) ; *war* (twice, pp. 553, 560). 1st pers. plur. : *würden* or *worden* (p. 602) ; *waren* (twice, pp. 553, 560). 2nd pers. plur. : *waret* (twice, pp. 553, 560). 3rd pers. plur. : *wurden* (9 times) ; *würden* (once, p. 1153) ; *waren* (twice, pp. 553, 560).

Pret. Subj. — In the paradigm of *hören* (passive voice) the striking forms *war, warest, war,* plural *waren, waret, waren* are given for the pret. subj. (p. 561). Elsewhere, however, the forms are identical with the modern norm, except for 2 occurrences without umlaut in the 3rd pers. sing. : *wurde* (pp. 1111, 1222).

Perf. Part. — In those cases where modern usage demands *geworden,* there occur 37 instances of *geworden* to 12 of *worden.* Opitz exhibits only the form without the augment.

Imper. — *werd* (regular form) ; *werde* (once, p. 561). Imper. plur. *werdet.*

Werfen, M. H. G. *werfen.*

Pret. — *warf, wurfest* or *worfest, warf* ; plur. *wurfen* ; subj. *würfe* (paradigm, p. 602).

(2.) Verbs Ending in Nasal plus Consonant other than Nasal.

The verbs of this type are much more regular than those ending in liquid plus consonant. The M. H. G. gradation *i---a---u---u* has been preserved in almost every case, including the vowel of the 2nd pers. sing. pret. ind. (*u*). This remarkable regularity in retaining the old forms distinguishes Schottel from most of his contemporaries. The only exceptions to the regular form in the preterite indicative are : *schenken* shows a confusion of strong and weak forms ; the 3rd pers. sing. of *singen* occurs once as *sung* (in the paradigm, p. 596), and the 3rd pers. plur. occurs once as *sangen* (p. 1006) ; the 3rd pers. sing. of *springen* occurs once as *sprunge* (in the paradigm, p. 597) ; the 2nd pers. sing. of *stinken* is *stankest,* and the 1st pers. plur. is *stanken,* hence the entire pret. ind. seems to be levelled out in this verb ; the 2nd pers.

sing. of *winden* « vincere » is *wannest* ; and the 3rd pers. sing. of *winden* « torquere » is *wund*.

The preterite subjunctive always has *ü*, except for : the 1st pers. sing. of *sinken* is given as *sänke* (paradigm, p. 596 ; the 2nd pers. is regular : *sünkest*) ; and the 2nd pers. sing. of *springen* is given without umlaut as *sprungest* (paradigm, p. 597 ; the 1st pers. is *sprünge*, hence it would seem as though *sprungest* were a misprint).

In verbs of this type Schottel resembles Clajus, who also retains the old vowel gradation in the preterite. In Albertus and Ölinger, however, levelling is frequent ; Ölinger normally levels the preterite plural according to the vowel of the singular. In the preterite plural Murner retains the old vowel, in Sachs the old vowel predominates, Fischart already shows about one-half new analogical forms, Grimmelshausen tends to level the vowel to *a* as a rule, whereas Opitz and the Luther Bible preserve the old *u*.

If a verb (or its preterite) is not listed below, it may be assumed that its preterite corresponds with the type *band, bundest, band* ; plural *bunden, bundet, bunden*.

Bringen, M. H. G. *bringen*, may be mentioned here, for although the preterite and perfect participle are weak, the present tense belongs to this class.

Pres. — The 3rd pers. sing. occurs 16 times as *bringet*, 10 times in the contracted form *bringt*.

Pret. Subj. — The spirant is expressed by a *g* in the paradigm p. 582 : *bregte, bregtest* ; but the 3rd pers. occurs only as *brächte*.

Perf. Part. — Only two occurrences without the augment : *einbracht* (p. 1156), and *herbracht* (in Preface). Elsewhere : *gebracht*.

Dringen, M. H. G. *dringen*.

Infin. — In the paradigm p. 582 Schottel gives both *dringen* and *drengen*, as though they were different forms of the same verb. The infin. occurs once with a *t* : *tringen* (p. 1434).

Pres. — Here too *dringen* and *drengen* are confused : sing.

dringe or *drenge*, *dringest* or *drengest* (paradigm, p. 582) ; plur. *dringen* or *drengen* (p. 582). Elsewhere, however, this confusion is not made.

Pret. — Is regular : *drang*, *drungest*, *drang* ; plur. *drungen*, *drunget*, *drungen*.

Perf. Part. — Occurs twice with a *t* : *aufgetrungen* (p. 1031) : *eingetrungen* (p. 1190). Elsewhere : *gedrungen*.

Imper. — Occurs once with a *t*: *tring* (p. 1434). Elsewhere ; *dring*.

Finden, M. H. G. *vinden*.

Pres. — Five contracted forms occur : *befindt* (pp. 827, 221) ; *befind* (pp. 34, 144, 1226) ; elsewhere the 3rd pers. sing. is *findet*.

Perf. Part. — *gefunden*. Only once does the form without augment occur : *funden* (p. 1005, in a poem by Schottel).

Ringen, M. H. G. *ringen*.

Pret. — The 2nd pers. plur. is given in the paradigm, p. 592 as *rungetet* instead of *runget*.

Schenken, M. H. G. *schenken* (weak), may also be mentioned here because of the strong forms which occur. Strong forms occurred as early as the 16th century,and are seen in Low German *schunk*, *schonk* (preterite) and *geschunken*, *geschonken* (perf. part., already strong in M. L. G.), (cf. Weigand, *Dt. Wb*[5].).

Pret. — The 1st pers. sing. is given in the paradigms (pp. 580, 593) as *schankte* or *schunkte*, *beschank* or *beschenkte*. The 2nd pers. sing. is given as *schankest* or *schunkest*, *beschankest* or *beschenkest*. Thus there is considerable confusion between weak forms (with or without Rückumlaut) and strong forms.

Perf. Part. — On p. 575 Schottel gives both *geschenkt* and *geschankt*, and says that the « gleichfliessende » form (*geschenkt*) is best and most common. In the paradigm, p. 580 the perf. part. is given as « *beschenket* interdum *beschunken* », and on p. 593 the form *geschunken* is given, of which Schottel says « non ita usitatum ».

Schinden, M. H. G. *schinden*, an originally weak verb which early acquired strong forms, occurs in Schottel only in

the perf. part., which is strong : *geschunden* (pp. 372, 655).

Schwinden, M. H. G. *swinden.*

Pres. — The 3rd pers. sing is given in the paradigm, p. 595 as *schwindete,* which is evidently a misprint ; elsewhere the form is *schwindet,* except for the one occurrence of *verschwindt* (p. 208, given as an example of a contraction).

Singen, M. H. G. *singen.*

Pret. — The 3rd pers. sing. is given in the paradigm, p. 596 as *sung,* but elsewhere the form is *sang.* Levelling in the opposite direction is seen in the one instance of *sangen* (p. 1006) in the 3rd pers. plur.

Sinken, M. H. G. *sinken.*

Pret. Subj. — The 1st pers. sing. is given in the paradigm, p. 596 as *sänke* ; the 2nd pers. is regular : *sünkest.*

Springen, M. H. G. *springen.*

Pres. — The 1st pers. sing. is given in the paradigm, p. 597 as *spring* ; elsewhere, however, the full form *springe* is used.

Pret. — The 3rd pers. sing. is given in the paradigm as *sprunge,* a form which shows levelling according to the plural vowel, as well as exhibiting an inorganic *e.*

Pret. Subj. — The 2nd pers. sing. is given as *sprungest* (p. 597), but the 1st pers. is regular : *sprünge* ; hence, *sprungest* is probably a misprint.

Stinken, M. H. G. *stinken.*

Pret. — Is apparently completely levelled according to the vowel of the singular : *stank, stankest, stank* ; plural *stanken* (paradigm, p. 598). This is the only verb of this type which shows such levelling. The subj. is regular : *stünke.*

Winden « torquere », M. H. G. *winden.*

Pret. — The 3rd pers. sing. is *wund* instead of *wand* (paradigm, p. 603).

Winden, « vincere » is confused with (*ge*)*winnen* apparently ; in the paradigm of *winden* on p. 603 the predominant forms are those with *nn.* It is interesting to note that on p. 1444 the infinitive *winnen* (with the imper. *winn*)

is given, meaning « lucrari, gaigner ». In M. H. G. (and O. H. G.) the two verbs *überwinden* and *überwinnen* existed side by side, the latter being a derivative of the simplex *winnen* « to fight, or get by fighting ». Schottel's confusion is perhaps due to the fact that (*über*)-*winden* and (*ge*)*winnen* meant almost the same thing to him.

Pres. — *winde, windest, windet* (paradigm, p. 603).

Pret. — *wand, wannest, wand* ; plural *wunnen, wunnet, wunnen* (paradigm, p. 603).

Pret. Subj. — *wünne* (p. 603).

Perf. Part. — *gewonnen* (p. 603) ; elsewhere, however, 5 instances of *überwunden* occur.

Imper. — *wind* (p. 603).

Wringen, the Low German form of *ringen*, is given by Schottel on p. 1445 with the meaning « torquere, *die Hände wringen oder ringen* ». In Low German this verb had acquired the meaning « to wring the water out of clothes », as in English.

Infin. — Occurs but three times : *wringen* (p. 861) ; *auswringen* (p. 90) ; and *zuwringen* (p. 90). Aside from the imperative *wring* (p. 1445), no other instances of this verb are found.

(3.) Verbs Ending in a Double Nasal.

The verbs of this type are also quite regular, and their conjugation follows that of the M. H. G. except for the fact that the perfect participles usually have *o* instead of the older *u*, a change which first made its appearance in Midland Germany. Two verbs still exhibit the older perf. part. in *u* : *begunnen* at the side of *begonnen*, the former occurring more frequently ; and *geschwummen* at the side of *geschwommen*. In this respect Schottel's usage is approximately the same as that of Opitz and Grimmelshausen ; in the Luther Bible of 1671 both *u* and *o* are found ; Murner and Sachs still cling exclusively to the old form in *u*, whereas Fischart usually has *o*.

Other irregularities are : in addition to weak forms, *beginnen*

has *begun* in the 3rd pers. sing. pret. ind. instead of the form *began* which we should expect ; *besinnen* has the 2nd pers. sing. pret. ind. *besannest* instead of *besunnest*, and since the preterite plural is not given in the paradigm, we might assume that perhaps the entire pret. ind. has been levelled to *a*.

Beginnen, M. H. G. *beginnen*.

Infin. — The simplex *ginnen* (with imperative *ginn*) is also given, p. 1326, and Schottel adds « *beginnen*, Compositum est usitatus ».

Pret. — Exhibits a mixture of strong and weak forms, as in M. H. G. Singular : *began* or *begunte*, *beguntest*, *begun* or *begunte* ; plural *begunten* (paradigm, p. 579). In M. H. G. as in Schottel the singular fluctuated between strong and weak forms, while the plural was usually only weak.

Pret. Subj. — *begünte*, *begüntest* (paradigm, p. 579). Here too the forms were usually only weak in M. H. G.

Perf. Part. — *begunnen* or *begonnen* (paradigm, p. 579) ; the former occurs more frequently. No weak forms occur.

Rinnen, M. H. G. *rinnen*.

Pret. — *ran*, *runnest*, *ran* ; plural *runnen* (paradigm, p. 592).

Perf. Part. — *geronnen*.

Schwimmen, M. H. G. *swimmen*.

Pret. — *schwamm*, *schwummest*, *schwamm* ; plural *schwummen* (paradigm, p. 595).

Perf. Part. — *geschwummen* or *geschwommen* (paradigm, p. 595).

Besinnen, **Sinnen**, M. H. G. *sinnen*.

Pret. — *besann*, *besannest*, *besann* ; the plural is not given in the paradigm (p. 580), from which we might assume that the entire pret. ind. has been levelled to *a*. Subj. : *besünne*.

Perf. Part. — *gesonnen*, *besonnen*.

Spinnen, M. H. G. *spinnen*.

Pret. — *spann*, *spunnest*, *spann* ; plural *spunnen* (paradigm, p. 597).

Perf. Part. — *gesponnen*.

Gewinnen, M. H. G. *gewinnen*.

Pret. — *gewan, gewunnest, gewan* ; plural *gewunnen* (paradigm, p. 586).

Perf. Part. — *gewonnen*.

FOURTH CLASS

M. H. G. *e* ------ *a* ------ *â* ------ *o*

N. H. G. *e* ------ *a, o* --- *a, o* --- *o*

The 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. invariably has the vowel of the infinitive, and the 2nd and 3rd persons regularly have *i*. Exceptions to the latter are : *fechtest* and *fechtet* at the side of *fichtest* and *ficht* ; *gebehrest* and *gebehrt* at the side of *gebihrest* and *gebihrt* ; the forms of *kommen* ; *scherest* ; and *erschrekkest*. All of these forms are found in the respective paradigms.

The imperative singular regularly has *i*, except for : *dresch* ; *fecht* at the side of *ficht*, the latter form predominating ; *gebehr* ; *verheel* ; *komm* ; *lesch* ; *rech* ; and *scher*.

In the preterite indicative, the old distinction of quantity between the singular and plural has entirely disappeared. In some cases, however, a new distinction has arisen, namely that the plural has assumed the vowel *o*, probably through analogy to the perfect participle, and perhaps also somewhat under the influence of class II verbs whose perfect participles and preterites both had *o*. The *o* seems to have penetrated first into the preterite subjunctive, then into the preterite indicative plural, and from there into the preterite singular.

All verbs of this class have *ö* in the preterite subjunctive, with but two exceptions : *kommen* and *nehmen* both have *ä* ; furthermore, *fechten* has both *ö* and *ü*.

In the preterite indicative plural *o* is found in the following verbs : *dreschen* ; *fechten* ; *flechten* ; *scheren* ; *stechen* (« interdum ») ; and *stehlen*.

Furthermore, the *o* has penetrated into the entire preterite singular of *fechten, flechten,* and *scheren*. The fact that *fechten* and *flechten* were both usually conjugated according to class III in Midland German in M. H. G. and hence had *u* or *o* in their

preterite plural, probably explains why these two verbs exhibit more *o* forms than most of the other verbs of this class. The *o* is also found in the 1st pers. sing. pret. ind. of *dreschen* (*drosch* at the side of *drasch*) and in the 2nd pers. sing. pret. ind. of *stehlen* (*stohlest*).

Among other writers, it may be said that *o* is found occasionally in the preterite in Fischart, Murner, Sachs, and Grimmelshausen ; only one case of *o* occurs in Opitz, in the preterite of *flechten* ; and in the Luther Bible of 1671 no cases of a preterite subjunctive in *ö* occur (although *o* is found in the pret. ind. of *flechten, scheren,* and *stehlen*).

Gebehren, M. H. G. *gebern.*

Pres. — *gebehre, gebehrest* or *gebihrest, gebehrt* or *gebihrt* (paradigm, p. 585).

Pret. — Shows no instances of *o* in the indicative : *gebahr, gebahrest, gebahr.* The subj. is given without an *e* : 1st pers. sing. *geböhr* (paradigm, p. 585).

Perf. Part. — 37 instances of *geboren,* 6 instances of *gebohren.*

Imper. — *gebehr.*

Brechen, M. H. G. *brechen,* of which Schottel says (p. 161) : « ist ein *Anomalon,* und zu merken, dass es durch alle *Vokales* verendert werde. »

Pret. — The indicative has *a* throughout ; the subjunctive has *ö.*

Dreschen, M. H. G. *dreschen.*

Pret. — *drasch* or *drosch, draschest, drasch* ; plural *droschen* (paradigm, p. 582).

Fechten, M. H. G. *vehten.*

Pres. — *fechte, fichtest* or *fechtest, ficht* or *fechtet* ; plural *fechten* (paradigm, p. 584).

Pret. — Exhibits an analogic *e* in the 1st and 3rd pers. sing.: *fochte, fochtest, fochte* ; plural *fochten.* Subj. : *föchte* or *füchte.*

Imper. — *fecht* or *ficht,* the latter form being more frequent.

Flechten, M. H. G. *vlehten.*

Pret. — Also exhibits an analogic *e* in the 1st and 3rd pers.

sing. : *flochte, flochtest, flochte* ; plural *flochten* (paradigm, p. 585).

Kommen, M. H. G. *komen.*

Pres. — 1st pers. sing. : *komme.* 2nd pers. sing. : *kommest* or *kommst* or *komst.* 3rd pers. sing. : *kommet* (24 times) or *kommt* (12 times) ; *komt* (is not given in the paradigms, but is nevertheless the most common form, occurring 47 times) ; *kömt* (18 times) ; *kömmt* (9 times) ; *kömmet* (5 times) ; *kömpt* (once, p. 402). Thus, in the 3rd pers. sing. there are 83 instances of unumlauted forms, 33 with umlaut (cf. the paradigms, pp. 572, 588).

Pret. — The indicative has *a* throughout ; one instance of an inorganic *e* in the 1st pers. sing. occurs : *vorkame* (p. 1247). The subjunctive has *ä* throughout, except for 3 occurrences of *kehme* in the 3rd pers. sing., and 2 instances of *kehmen* in the 3rd pers. plur.

Perf. Part. — Is given in the paradigm p. 588 only as *gekommen,* but forms without the augment are usually used by Schottel : 47 instances of *kommen* occur, to only 13 of *gekommen,* if we exclude the forms given in the paradigms. In compounds Schottel uses *kommen* exclusively. In this respect Schottel's usage is just the opposite of that found in Grimmelshausen, who almost always writes *gekommen.*

Leschen, M. H. G. *leschen,* still retains the M. H. G. vowel in the infinitive. The perf. part. is *erloschen,* the imper. *lesch,* and no other forms occur.

Nehmen, M. H. G. *nemen.*

Infin. — *nehmen* is the regular form, but *nemen* occurs 5 times.

Pres. — 1st pers. sing. : *nehme.* 2nd pers. sing. : *nimst.* 3rd pers. sing. : *nimt* (84 times ; given in the paradigm, p. 590) ; *nimmt* (once, p. 788) ; *nimbt* (once, p. 1077) ; *nimmet* (once, p. 748). 1st pers. plur. : *nehmen.* 3rd pers. plur. : *nehmen* (37 times) ; *nemen* (4 times).

Pret. — *nam, namest, nam* (*nahm* occurs once, p. 422) ; plur. *nahmen.* Subj. : *nähme* (paradigm, p. 590).

Rechen, M. H. G. *rechen,* still has the vowel of M. H. G. The

perf. part. occurs 3 times and is strong : *gerochen*. The imper. is *rech* (paradigm, p. 591). No other forms occur.

Erschrekken, M. H. G. *schrecken*.

Pres. — *erschrekke, erschrekkest* (paradigm, p. 583).

Pret. — The indicative is *erschrakk*. The subjunctive is weak : *erschrekte* or *erschrökte* (paradigm, p. 583).

Perf. Part. — *erschrokken*.

Sprechen, M. H. G. *sprechen*, is regular, with *a* throughout the pret. ind., *ö* throughout the pret. subj.

Stechen, M. H. G. *stechen*, is conjugated just like *sprechen*, except that the 1st pers. plur. pret. ind. is « interdum » *stochen*.

Stehlen, M. H. G. *steln*.

Pret. — *stahl, stohlest, stahl* ; plural *stohlen*. Subj. : *stöhle* (paradigm, p. 598).

Treffen, M. H. G. *treffen*.

Pres. — The 3rd pers. sing. is given in the paradigm p. 599 as *trifft*, but this form occurs only three times, as compared with 67 instances with single *f* : *trift*.

Pret. — *traff, traffest, traff* ; plural does not occur. Subj. : *tröffe*.

FIFTH CLASS

M. H. G. *e, i* ----- *a* ------ *â* ------ *e*

N. H. G. *e, i* ----- *a* ------ *a* ------ *e*

As in the two preceding classes the vowel of the 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. is that of the infinitive, and the vowel of the 2nd and 3rd persons is *i* (or *ie*).

The preterite has been completely levelled, and there is no trace of the old difference in quantity between the singular and plural. The indicative has *a*, the subjunctive *ä* (or *e*).

Pflegen, originally of this class, is invariably treated by Schottel as a weak verb, except for the one occurrence of *pflag* in one of his poems (p. 1005).

Wegen has *wog* in the preterite indicative and *gewogen* in the perfect participle, so it may be considered as having gone over into class IV ; the fact that the preterites *wuoc* and *wuogen* (i. e. according to class VI) occurred in Midland German in M. H. G.

may have influenced the transfer of this verb to class IV, with the dark vowel *o*.

Bitten, M. H. G. *bitten.*

Pret. — *bat, batest, bat.* The subj. has a *t* in the 3rd pers. sing. in the paradigm p. 581, probably through confusion with the present tense of *beten* : *bete, betest, betet.*

Essen, M. H. G. *ezzen.*

Perf. Part. — Is given in the paradigm p. 588 as *gegessen* or *gessen*, and Schottel remarks on p. 575 that the form *gessen* in sometimes used, especially in poetry, but is not to be used all the time. *Gessen* also occurs once on p. 611.

Geben, M. H. G. *geben.*

Pres. — The 3rd pers. sing. is given in the paradigm p. 586 as *giebt*, but this form occurs only 5 times, whereas the form *gibt* occurs 53 times ; also *giebet* occurs 3 times.

Geschehen, M. H. G. *geschehen.*

Infin. — The simplex occurs twice : on p. 1325 Schottel says that *geschehen* « ist aber ein compositum, v. *schehn* » ; on p. 1395 he gives « *schehn* fieri, accidere. *es soll schehn, es schicht, wiewol das* compositum *geschehen, geschicht, gebräuchlicher ist.* »

Pres. — The most common form of the 3rd pers. sing. is *geschiehet* (59 times, also given in paradigm, p. 586) ; *geschihet* occurs 5 times ; *geschicht* occurs twice (pp. 527, 628) ; and *geschieht* once (p. 109).

Pret. — The 3rd pers. sing. is given in the paradigm p. 586 as *geschach*, and this form also occurs on p. 547 ; the only other occurrence is that of *geschahe* (p. 389). The subj. is *geschehe.*

Lesen, M. H. G. *lesen.*

Pres. — *lese, list* or *liesest, list* or *lieset* (paradigm, p. 589) ; the form *lieset* is most common (12 times), *list* and *liset* each occurring only twice. Plural *lesen.*

Imper. — *lis* (p. 589).

Liegen, M. H. G. *ligen.*

Infin. — *ligen* (4 times, including the paradigm, p. 589); *liegen* (4 times); *vorliggen* (once, p. 652).

Pres. — *lige, ligest, liget* (paradigm, p. 589); the form *liget*, however, occurs but twice, the usual form being *ligt* (10 times); 3 forms with *ie* occur: *liegt* (twice, pp. 121, 1219) and *lieget* (once, p. 710). In the plural, *liegen* occurs 3 times, *ligen* once (p. 1268).

Pret. Subj. — *lege, legest.*

Imper. — *lig.*

Sehen, M. H. G. *sehen.*

Pres. — *sehe, sihst, sihet* (paradigm, p. 596); the 3rd person is more frequently *siehet*, however (9 times, to 5 of *sihet*); also, *siht* occurs once (p. 759), and *sieht* once (p. 120).

Pret. — The 1st per. sing. is given in the paradigm p. 596 as *sah* or *sahe*, the 3rd pers. sing. as *sah*. Elsewhere, the form *sahe* occurs but once (p. 115).

Imper. — *sih* (4 times); *besihe* (twice, pp. 17, 336); *besiehe* (once, p. 1246). Such imper. forms in *e* are rare in Schottel.

Treten, M. H. G. *treten.*

Pres. — *trete, trittest* or *tritst, tritt* (paradigm, p. 600); forms with single *t* are most frequent, 11 instances of *trit* occurring to only 3 of *tritt*. Plural is *treten*, except for one occurrence of *tretten* (p. 104).

Pret. — The 2nd pers. sing. exhibits *tt* : *trat, trattest, trat*; plural *traten.*

Imper. — *trit.*

Vergessen, M. H. G. *vergezzen.*

Pret. Subj. — *vergesse* (paradigm, p. 600).

Wegen, M. H. G. *wegen.*

Pres. — Is conjugated as in M. H. G. : *wege, wigst, wigt* (paradigm, p. 602); plural *wegen.*

Pret. — Exhibits *o* in all the forms which occur : *wog, wogest, wog* (paradigm, p. 602). This *o* may have arisen either from analogy to other Ablaut classes (to class II perhaps, after there had developed a new infinitive *wiegen*; or perhaps to class IV, after the perf. part. had acquired *o* throught the same analogy which caused *pflegen* to

acquire the perf. part. *gepflogen*) or else it may represent the change of the old *â* of the pret. plural to *ô* (cf. N. H. G. *Woge*), which then penetrated into the singular. The fact that this verb was early confused with the 6th class verb *gewahen* and thus acquired pret. forms *wuoc, wuogen*, may also have influenced the development of old *a* to *o*. The subjunctive is *wöge*.

Perf. Part. — *gewogen* (paradigm, p. 602). This *o* is probably the result of analogy to class IV.

Imper. — *wig*.

SIXTH CLASS

M. H. G. *a* ------ *uo* ------ *uo* ------ *a*

N. H. G. *a* ------ *u* ------ *u* ------ *a*

The 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. regularly have umlauted forms, written either *ä* or *e* ; the only exceptions are : *verfahret* (only once, p. 19 ; the regular form is *fähret*) ; *jagest* and *jaget* by the side of *jegst* and *jägt* ; and *schaffest, schaffet.*

The preterite is regular, differing but slightly from modern usage. In the case of *jagen*, strong forms are given for the pret. ind. and pret. subj. : *jug* ; *jüge* ; whereas the perf. part. retains its old weak form *gejaget. Mahlen* « to paint » is confused with the old strong verb « to grind », resulting in the forms *mahlen---muhl----gemahlen.*

The perfect participle of *heben* is regularly *gehoben*, but the older form *gehaben* is given in the paradigm p. 587. The new form is used exclusively by Opitz, predominates in Grimmelshausen, is found once in the Luther Bible of 1671, once in Fischart, and not at all in Murner or Sachs. The vowel of *geschworen* is old.

Bakken, M. H. G. *bachen* (and originally *backen*).

Pres. — Has *kk* throughout : *bakke, bekkest, bekket* ; plural *bakken* (p. 579). In M. H. G. the present was originally *backen* (cf. Paul, *Mhd. Gr.* § 163 a 2 ; the *ck* is probably due to assimilation of an old present-suffix), but was levelled by the *ch* of the preterite and perf. part. (*buoch*

----*gebachen*). In modern German the levelling has proceeded injust the opposite direction, the *ck* of the present forcing its way into the pret. and perf. part.

Pret. — *buch, buchest, buch.* The subjunctive exhibits a *i* in the 3rd pers. sing. : *büche, büchest, büchet* (paradigm, p. 579).

Perf. Part. — *gebacken* (paradigm, p. 579). One weak form occurs : *gebakket* (p. 138). Thus, the *ck* (*kk*) of the present has already penetrated into the perf. part., but not yet into the preterite.

Fahren, M. H. G. *varn.*

Pres. — *fahre, fährest, fähret* (paradigm, p. 584) ; the 3rd pers. sing. shows the following forms : *fähret* (5 times) ; *fehret* (twice) ; and *verfahret* (once, p. 19).

Heben, M. H. G. *heben.*

Pres. — The 3rd pers. sing. exhibits 11 instances of *hebet*, 7 of *hebt.*

Pret. — Retains the old *u* throughout : *hub, hubest, hub* (paradigm, p. 587) ; plural *huben.* Subj. : *hübe.*

Perf. Part. — Is given as *gehoben* or *gehaben* in the paradigm p. 587 ; *gehoben* is the regular form, however, and a perf. part. with the older *a* occurs only once (exclusive of the paradigm) : *behaben* (p. 623 ; Schottel says « Die Sache ist *behaben* oder *behoben* »).

Jagen, M. H. G. *jagen* (weak).

Pres. — *jage, jagest,* or *jegst, jaget* or *jägt* (paradigm, p. 588).

Pret. — Is strong : *jug, jugest, jug* ; plural *jugen* (paradigm, p. 588). Subj. is *jüge.*

Perf. Part. — Is weak : *gejaget* (paradigm, p. 588).

Laden, M. H. G. *laden,* is strong throughout.

Pres. — *lade, ledst, led* (paradigm, p. 589) ; plural *laden.*

Pret. — *lud, ludest, lud* (paradigm, p. 589). Subj. : *lüde.*

Perf. Part. — *geladen* (paradigm, p. 589).

Mahlen, « Pingere, Peindre ». In this verb Schottel has confused the weak verb « to paint » (M. H. G. *mâlen,* O. H. G. *mâlôn, mâlên*) with the strong verb « to grind » (M. H. G. *maln,* O H. G. *malan*). The verb is strong throughout.

Pres. — *mahle, mehlest, mehlet* (paradigm, p. 590); plural *mahlen.*

Pret. — *muhl, muhlest, muhl* (p. 590). Subj.: *mühle.*

Perf. Part. — *gemahlen* (p. 590).

Schaffen « Creare, Creer », M. H. G. *schaffen.*

Pres. — *schaffe, schaffest, schaffet* (*schafft* occurs once, p. 383).

Pret. — *schuff, schuffest, schuff* (pardigm, p. 592). No weak forms occur.

Pret. Subj. — Is given in the paradigm p. 592 as *schüfte*; there are no other occurrences.

Perf. Part. — *geschaffen* (paradigm, p. 592).

Schlagen, M. H. G. *slahen, slân,* shows no traces of grammatical change. The Luther Bible of 1671 still exhibits instances of the older *h* in the infin., present tense, and imperative; but Opitz and Grimmelshausen have only the *g* forms.

Pres. — *schlage, schlägst, schlägt* (paradigm, p. 594); in addition to the regular form *schlägt* in the 3rd pers. sing. the forms schläget (p. 150) and *schlegt* (p. 121) also occur. It is interesting to note that Schottel prescribes the spelling *schlägt* in the 3rd pers. sing. in order to distinguish the word from « *schlecht* »; he thus betrays his pronunciation of the *g* as a spirant. The plural is *schlagen.*

Schweren, M. H. G. *swern,* retains the M. H. G. vowel in the present stem.

Pres. — *schwere, schwerest* (paradigm, p. 595).

Pret. — *schwur, schwurest, schwur* (paradigm, p. 595). Subj.: *schwüre.*

Perf. Part. — *geschworen* (M. H. G. *gesworn* also, usually).

Stehen, M. H. G. *stân, stên.*

Infin. — Is regularly *stehen,* but two instances of *stehn* occur (pp. 121, 209).

Pres. — *stehe, stehest, stehet* (paradigm, p. 598). Contracted forms of the 3rd pers. sing. are not very frequent, the form *steht* occurring only 9 times to 177 instances of *stehet.* Plural is *stehen.*

Pret. — Exhibits only *u,* with but one exception (*bestand,*

p. 168) : *stund, stundest, stund* ; plural *stunden* (cf. paradigm, p. 598). The *u* form also predominates in Fischart, Sachs, Opitz, Grimmelshausen, and the Luther Bible of 1671.

Pret. Subj. — Occurs regularly as *stünde* in the 3rd pers. sing., *stünden* in the 3rd pers. plur. The one instance of *verstunde* (p. 1247) may possibly be a misprint.

Perf. Part. — *gestanden.*

Imper. — *steh.*

SEVENTH CLASS

This class, consisting of originally reduplicating verbs, may be divided into five sub-classes according to the vowel of the infinitive :

(1.) Verbs with Vowel *a* before Two Consonants

In the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. the vowel usually shows umlaut, and Schottel's usage is almost identical with that of Opitz ; in both writers the only verbs which exhibit unumlauted forms are *fangen* and *hangen* ; in the case of *fangen* Schottel uses 17 forms with umlaut and 4 without, Opitz 13 forms with umlaut and 2 without ; in the case of *hangen* Schottel shows 3 forms with umlaut and one without, Opitz 2 forms with umlaut and 3 without. In Fischart and Murner the unumlauted forms are more frequent than in Opitz or Schottel, whereas Sachs uses an unumlauted form only once (*falt*).

The preterite is regular, the vowel being *ie* in every case, except for the preterite of « *hengen* » (*hing, hingest*, etc.) and two occurrences of *i* in the preterite of *fangen.*

Fallen, M. H. G. *vallen.*

Pres. — *falle, fällst, fällt* (paradigm, p. 584) ; the 3rd pers. sing. has the following forms : *fällt* (3 times) ; *felt* (16 times) ; *fält* (12 times) ; *fellet* (3 times) ; *fället* (3 times). Plural is *fallen.*

Fangen, M. H. G. *vâhen*.

Infin. — Occurs 9 times in the older form *fahen*, 16 times as *fangen*. Thus, the older forms are much more frequent than in Opitz, where there are but 2 occurrences of the older infinitive form ; Grimmelshausen exhibits 69 instances of *fahen* (in present stem) to 141 of *fangen* ; and the Luther Bible of 1671 shows only the older form.

Pres. Part. — Occurs only in the older form *anfahend* (4 times, pp. 924, etc.).

Pres. — *fange, fengest, fengt* (paradigm, p. 584) ; the 3rd pers. sing. shows a variety of forms : *fengt* (3 times) ; *fängt* (twice) ; *fänget* (3 times) ; *fähet* (7 times) ; *fehet* (twice) ; *fanget* (twice, pp. 1303, 1385) ; and *fahet* (twice, pp. 981, 1121). Thus the 3rd pers. sing. shows 16 instances with umlaut, 4 without ; 11 instances with *h*, 9 with *ng*. In Opitz the older form with *h* occurs only once ; the Luther Bible has only *h*. The 1st pers. plur. is given in the paradigm p. 584 as *fangen* ; the 3rd pers. plur. occurs 7 times as *fangen*, 4 times as *fahen*.

Pret. — *fieng, fiengest, fieng* (paradigm, p. 584) ; one instance of *fing* occurs (p. 1003). The only form found in the plural is the 3rd person *fingen*.

Perf. Part. — *gefangen*.

Imper. — *fang* (paradigm, p. 584) ; the form *fah* occurs once (p. 1312).

(Note : With respect to the compound *empfangen* Schottel says on p. 215 « es muss heissen *entfangen* ». Nevertheless, the usual form which Schottel employs is *entpfangen*, i. e. with *entp-*, a form which is on the way to complete assimilation to *empfangen*.)

Halten, M. H. G. *halten*.

Pres. — *halte, heltest* (once *helstu*, p. 1259), *helt* (paradigm, p. 587). In the 3rd pers. sing. *helt* occurs 63 times, *hält* 8 times.

Hengen, M. H. G. *hâhen, hangen, hengen*. The modern distinction between *hangen* (strong) and *hängen* (weak, in a causative sense) is the result of a mixture of the three verbs just given ; *hâhen* was originally strong and used tran-

sitively only ; *hangen* was originally weak and used intransitively only, but acquired strong forms in the preterite in M. H. G. ; and *hengen* was originally weak and transitive, with the meaning « die Zügel dem Pferde hängen lassen, zulassen, gestatten » (cf. Weigand, *Dt. Wb.*). Schottel gives *hengen* as a strong verb, whose preterite is *hing*, and whose meaning is « suspendere, faire qu'elle pende », i. e. as a causative (cf. paradigm, p. 587). On p. 1333 Schottel lists the verb *hangen*, and says « pendere, v. *hengen* ».

Pres. — *henge, hengest, henget* (paradigm, p. 587) ; the 3rd pers. sing. also occurs once as *hengt* (p. 129), and once as *hanget* (p. 120 : « der endliche Todt hanget seinem Leben zu »).

Pret. — *hing* « ohn *e* », *hingest, hing* (paradigm, p. 587). Plural *hingen*. Subj. : *hinge*.

Perf. Part. — *gehangen*. The form *behengt* occurs once (p. 141).

Imper. — *heng*. Once as *hang* « v. hengen » (p. 1333).

(2). Verbs with Vowel *â* before a Single Consonant

There are no occurrences of unumlauted forms in verbs of this type in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. In Opitz on the other hand, both umlauted and unumlauted forms occur in the present of *blasen, lassen* and *schla/en*.

The preterite has *ie* in every case, except : the 3rd pers. sing. of *gehen* occurs 6 times as *ging* to 5 times as *gieng* ; the 3rd pers. plur. of *gehen* occurs 3 times as *gingen*, once as *giengen* ; the pret. subj. of *gehen* is always *ginge*, plural *gingen* ; and the preterite of errahten is *erriht, errihtest*, etc.

Gehen and *lassen* exhibit no traces of the older M. H. G. contracted forms.

Braten, M. H. G. *brâten*.

Pres. — *brate, bretest, bret* (paradigm, p. 581) ; plural *braten*.

Gehen, M. H. G. *gân, gên*.

Infin. — The usual form is *gehen*, but *gehn* occurs 3 times

Pres. — *gehe, gehest, gehet* (paradigm, p. 585) ; in the 3rd pers. sing. there are 78 instances of *gehet* to 13 of *geht*. Plural is *gehen*.

Pret. — *gieng, giengest, gieng* (paradigm, p. 585) ; 5 instances of *gieng* occur to 6 of *ging* ; *i* also predominates in the 3rd pers. plural, where *gingen* occurs 3 times, *giengen* only once (p. 22). The pret. subj. has only *i* : *ginge*, plural *gingen*.

Perf. Part. — Is given in the paradigm, p. 585, as *gegangen*, and this form occurs 8 times. But the form without the augment is more frequent : *gangen* occurs 16 times ; on p. 575 Schottel lists *gangen* at the side of *gegangen*, but warns against using *gangen* all the time. In Opitz the augment is never omitted.

Lassen, M. H. G. *lâzen*.

Pres. — *lasse, lässest, lässet* (paradigm, p. 589) ; the 3rd pers. sing. shows a variety of forms : *lässet* (12 times) ; *lesset* (21 times) ; *lest* (13 times) ; *läst* (5 times) ; *lesst* (twice) ; and *lässt* (once). Plural is *lassen*.

Pret. — *lies, liessest, lies* (paradigm, p. 589) ; plural *liessen*. Subj. : *liesse*.

Rahten, M. H. G. *râten*.

Pres. — *rahte, rätest, räte* (paradigm, p. 591 ; the 3rd pers. is probably a misprint) ; the compound *errahten* retains the *h* in all forms : *errahte, errähtest, errähtet* (paradigm, p. 583) ; the plural is *rahten, errahten*.

Pret. — *riet, rietest, riet* (paradigm, p. 591) ; but *erriht, errihtest, erriht* (paradigm, p. 583).

Perf. Part. — *gerahten*.

Schlaffen, M. H. G. *slâfen*, is conjugated regularly, and has *ff* in all forms, except for one occurrence of *schläft* (p. 745).

(3). Verbs in *ü*

Rufen is the only representative of this class, and is invariably conjugated strong, except for the one occurrence of the perf. part. *gerufft* (p. 606). In Opitz the preterite and perf. part. exhibit both strong and weak forms, the former predominating. In Murner

ner the verb is weak throughout ; in Sachs the preterite is weak, the perf. part. predominantly strong ; Fischart exhibits weak forms only in the preterite. Hence Schottel is more regular with respect to this verb than are most of his predecessors or contemporaries. The 1st pers. sing. pret. subj. is given as *rieff*, but this may perhaps be a misprint for *rieffe*. The verb has *ff* throughout, except for the one occurrence of *ruft* (p. 772).

Ruffen, M. H. G. *ruofen*.
Pres. — *ruffe, ruffst, rufft* (paradigm, p. 592) ; the 3rd pers. also occurs as *ruft* (p. 772) and as *ruffet* (p. 606).
Pret. — *rieff, rieffest* ; subj. *rieff*.
Perf. Part. — *geruffen* ; once *gerufft* (p. 606).

(4.) Verbs in *ei*

Only two verbs of this type are represented in Schottel : *heischen* and heissen, both of which are conjugated regularly. Although *heischen* was originally weak in O. H. G., it became strong in M. H. G. through analogy to *heissen* ; Schottel exhibits no instance of a weak form.

Scheiden, which originally belonged to this class, has gone over completely to class I.

Heischen, M. H. G. *heischen* (*eischen*).
Pres. — *heische, heischest* (paradigm, p. 587).
Pret. — *hiesch, hieschest, hiesch* (paradigm, p. 587).
Perf. Part. — *geheischen* (paradigm, p. 587).
Heissen, M. H. G. *heizen*.
Pres. — *heisse, heissest, heisset* (paradigm, p. 587) ; the following forms occur in the 3rd pers. sing. : *heisset* (160 times) ; *heist* (6 times) ; *heisst* (twice).
Pret. — *hiess*, (*verhies*, in the paradigm, p. 601), *hiessest, hies*.
Perf. Part. — *geheissen*.

(5.) Verbs in *au* and *ô*

These verbs are fairly regular. *Hauen* has no umlaut in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. ; *lauffen* exhibits 20 forms with-

out umlaut to 6 forms with umlaut ; and *stossen* shows 6 forms without umlaut to 3 forms with umlaut. In Opitz the umlauted and unumlauted forms of *laufen* occur with equal frequency, and *stossen* shows only forms with umlaut.

Hauen forms the preterite *hieb*, with the hardening of the final *w*. *Lauffen* exhibits no instances of analogy to *saufen* (*loff*, *geloffen*, etc.), as found frequently in late M. H. G. and early N. H. G.

Hauen, M. H. G. *houwen*.

Pres. — *haue*, *hauest*, *hauet* ; plural *hauen* (paradigm, p. 587).

Pret. — *hieb*, *hiebest*.

Perf. Part. — *gehauen*.

Lauffen, M. H. G. *loufen*.

Pres. — 1st pers. sing. : *lauffe*. 2nd pers. sing. : *läuffst* (paradigm, p. 589, occurs nowhere else) ; *laufst* (once, p. 1013) ; *lauffest* (once, p. 576). The 3rd pers. sing. shows a variety of forms : *läufft* (paradigm, p. 589, occurs nowhere else) ; *läuft* (3 times) ; *läufet* (once) ; *lauft* (9 times, the most frequent form of all) ; *lauffet* (5 times) ; *laufft* (4 times). The plural is *lauffen*.

Pret. — *lieff*, *lieffst*, *lieff* (paradigm, p. 589) ; in the 3rd person however, the usual form is *lief*. Plural *lieffen*.

Perf. Part. — *gelauffen*.

Imper. — *lauff* (5 times) ; *lauf* (4 times).

Stossen, M. H. G. *stôzen*.

Pres. — *stosse*, *stossest* (paradigm, p. 598) ; the 3rd pers. sing. has the following forms : *stösset* (twice) ; *stöst* (once) ; *stost* (twice) ; *stosset* (once). The plural is *stossen*.

Pret. — *stiess*, *stiessest* (paradigm, p. 598).

Perf. Part. — *gestossen*.

PRETERITE PRESENT VERBS

The original nine verbs of this class have been reduced to eight by the weakening of *gönnen*. The old verb *türren* is still found in Schottel, which is quite striking in view of the fact that

this verb has completely disappeared in Fischart, Opitz, Grimmelshausen, and the Luther Bible of 1671.

First Class

Wissen, M. H. G. *wizzen*, is conjugated as in modern German ; the 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. is *weist* as in M. H. G., and the entire preterite as well as the perf. part. invariably have single *s*, as in M. H. G.

Pres. — *weiss, weist, weiss* (paradigm, p. 603) ; in the 1st pers. sing. the form *weiss* occurs 5 times, to 4 of *weis* ; and in the 3rd person the form *weiss* occurs 43 times. to 3 of *weis*. The plural is *wissen*.

Pret. — *wuste, wustest* (paradigm, p. 603). Plural *wusten*. Subj. : *wüste*, etc.

Perf. Part. — *gewust*.

Imper. — *wiss*.

Second Class

Taugen, M. H. G. *tugen, tügen*, is for the most part conjugated just as in M. H. G.

Infin. — Is given in the paradigm p. 598 as *taugen* or *tügen*.

Pres. — Is given in the paradigm p. 598 as *tauge, taugest, tauget* ; but the old form *taug* (1st pers. sing.) is given on p. 573 as one of those verbs « *welche nicht haben die Gebietungsweise*, Modum Imperativum », i. e. « *ich kan, ich mag, ich tahr, ich wil, ich soll, ich muss, ich darf, ich taug* ». In Opitz, Grimmelshausen, and the Luther Bible the old form *taug* (3rd pers. sing.) is still found. The plural is *tügen* (paradigm, p. 598), a form found also in the Luther Bible ; and the pres. subj. is *tüge*.

Pret. — *tochte, tochtest* (paradigm, p. 598) ; this old preterite is also found in the Luther Bible. The subjunctive likewise retains the M. H. G. form : *töchte* (p. 598).

Perf. Part. — *getocht* (paradigm, p. 598).

Third Class

Können, M. H. G. *kunnen, künnen*, shows considerable variation between older *u* (*ü*) forms and newer (MidG.) *o* (*ö*) forms. In general, the *ö* forms predominate; taking the total number of occurrences of each, it is found that 278 *ö* forms occur to 164 *ü* forms. In Opitz the *o* forms also predominate.

Infin. — *können* is given in the paradigm p. 588, and occurs 86 times; *künnen* occurs 9 times.

Pres. — *kan, kanst, kan* (paradigm, p. 588). The 1st pers. plur. is *können* (paradigm, p. 588; 8 occurrences) or *künnen* (5 times). The 2nd pers. plur. is only *könnet*. The 3rd pers. plur. is predominantly *können* (103 times), frequently *künnen* (88 times).

Pres. Subj. — The 1st pers. sing. is given in the paradigm p. 573 as *künne* (occurs twice), and the form *köne* occurs once (p. 1230). The 2nd pers. sing. is only *könnest*. The 3rd pers. sing. shows 51 instances of *könne* to 29 of *künne*. The plural is predominantly *können*.

Pret. Ind. — *kunte, kuntest, kunte* (paradigm, p. 588); in the 3rd pers. sing. 8 instances of *kunte* occur to 4 of *konte*. The 3rd pers. plur. is usually *kunten* (6 times), but *konten* occurs once (p. 1247).

Pret. Subj. — Is given in the paradigm p. 588 as *künte* or *könte*. The 3rd pers. sing. shows a variety of forms: *künte* (24 times); *könte* (15 times); *kündte* (once, p. 61); *köndte* (twice, pp. 99, 1193); and five instances without umlaut: *kunte* (3 times, pp. 817, 1004, 1408); *konte* (twice, pp. 1247, 1250). Subjunctive forms without umlaut are also found occasionally in other 17th century writers, as in Grimmelshausen and Opitz. The plural shows 8 instances of *könten* in the 3rd person to 5 of *künten*.

Perf. Part. — Is given by Schottel as *gekunt*, « unterweilen » *können* (p. 588). The form *gekunt* occurs 3 times, *gekont* 3 times.

Dürfen, M. H. G. *dürfen, durfen*, shows only the modern vowel *u* (*ü*) in the preterite and perf. part., with but one exception : the perf. part. *bedorft* (p. 1165). In this respect Schottel is more modern than either Opitz or Grimmelshausen, who often retain the M. H. G. *o* (*ö*). Furthermore, the frequent *ö* forms in the present stem as found in both Opitz and Grimmelshausen are entirely lacking in Schottel, except for the one occurrence of the infinitive *dörfen* (p. 167).

Infin. — Is given in the paradigm p. 582 as *darfen*, and this form also occurs on pp. 1299, 1307, as well as on p. 579 as *bedarffen* ; at the side of these forms, however, the form *dürfen* is given (pp. 99, 1299, 1307), and Schottel prefers the infinitive with *ü* : *dürffen* occurs twice (in Preface, and p. 575), *bedürffen* once (p. 579). Also, the form *dörfen* occurs once (p. 167).

Pres. — In the paradigm p. 582 the 1st pers. sing. exhibits an analogic *e* : *darfe* ; this form occurs nowhere else, however, the regular form being *darf* ; *bedarff* is given on p. 579, and it should be noted here that *bedürffen* exhibits *ff* in all tenses in the paradigm p. 579. The 2nd pers. sing. is *darfest* (once, p. 582), *darffst*, or *bedarffest*. In the 3rd pers. sing. the form *darf* occurs 16 times, *darff* 3 times. The 1st pers. plur. is *dürfen* or *bedürffen*. The 3rd pers. plur. is usually *dürfen* (9 times), also *dürffen* (twice).

Pres. Subj. — Is given in the paradigm p. 582 as *dürffe*, but this is the only occurrence with *ff*, the regular form as used by Schottel being *dürfe*.

Pret. — *durfte, durftest, durfte* (paradigm, p. 582) ; also *bedurffte, bedurfftest, bedurffte* (paradigm, p. 579).

Pret. Subj. — *dürfte, dürftest* (paradigm, p. 582) ; also *bedürffte, bedürfftest* (paradigm, p. 579). Plural is *dürften*.

Perf. Part. — Aside from *dürfen* (used with other infinitives), the following forms occur : *gedürft* (4 times ; is given in the paradigm, p. 582) ; *bedurfft* (once, in paradigm, p. 579) ; *bedorft* (once, p. 1165).

Imper. — Schottel gives both *darf* and *dürf*, apparently forgetting his statement on p. 573 where he lists *dürfen* as one of those verbs which do not have an imperative. The only other imperatives which Schottel gives are : *wiss* (p. 603) ; *taug* (p. 598) ; and *tahr* (p. 599) ; in the other preterite-present verbs he merely leaves the space for the imperative blank.

Tühren, M. H. G. *turren, türren*, a verb which still occurred frequently in the 16th century (Sachs, Murner) but which died out in the 17th century (even the conservative Luther Bible exhibits no instances of it), is found in Schottel in all tenses. The M. H. G. *o* (*ö*) of the preterite has given way to *u* (*ü*).

Pres. — *tahr, tahrst, tahrt* (paradigm, p. 599) ; the singular has thus lost its old preterite-present character. The plural is *tühren* (paradigm, p. 599), the subjunctive *tühre*.

Pret. — Is given in the paradigm p. 599 as *tuhrste, tuhrst, tuhrste* ; the 2nd pers. sing. is perhaps the result of a confusion, or else is a misprint for *tuhrstest*.

Pret. Subj. — Is given in the paradigm p. 599 as *tühre* or *thürste*, the first form perhaps arising from confusion with the present subjunctive.

Perf. Part. — *getuhrst* (paradigm, p. 599).

Fourth Class

Sollen, M. H. G. *süln, süln, soln*. Except for two occurrences of *solt* in the 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind this verb differs but slightly from the modern norm. In the preterite all forms have single *l*.

Pres. — The 1st pers. sing. is given in the paradigm p. 597 as *solle*, but this form occurs nowhere else ; the form *soll* occurs 3 times, *sol* once (p. 1013). The 2nd pers. sing. is given in the paradigm p. 597 as *sollest*, but this form likewise occurs nowhere else ; the usual form is *solst* (5 times) ; and the old form *solt* occurs twice (pp. 660, 746) ; the Luther Bible uses the old form *solt* exclu-

sively, and Clajus gives it as the regular form at the side of the optional *solst*. The 3rd pers. sing. is given in the paradigm p. 597 as *soll* (occurs 33 times), but the usual form is *sol* (occurs 203 times). The plural is *sollen*.

Pres. Subj. — Is given in the paradigm p. 597 as *sölle*, but this form occurs nowhere else; the 3rd pers. sing. is invariably *solle*.

Pret. — *solte, soltest, solte* (paradigm, p. 597). Plural *solten*. The subjunctive forms are identical with the indicative.

Perf. Part. — *gesolt, sollen* (paradigm, p. 597).

Fifth Class

Mögen, M. H. G. *mugen, mügen*, still exhibits instances of the older *ü* in the present stem, but the newer *ö* predominates. In Opitz the *ö* form has completely driven out the older *ü*. The most striking peculiarity in the conjugation of this verb is the presence of umlaut in the preterite indicative (*möchte, möchtest*, etc.); such forms arose in the 14th century, and are also found in Grimmelshausen to a limited extent.

Infin. — Is given in the paradigm p. 590 as *mögen* (occurs 10 times) or *mügen* (occurs 3 times).

Pres. — *mag, magst, mag* (paradigm, p. 590); no instance of the older *maht* occurs. The 3rd pers. plur. exhibits 16 instances of *mögen* to 5 of *mügen*.

Pres. Subj. — Is given as *möge* in the paradigm p. 590; in the 3rd pers. sing. 17 forms occur as *möge*, 7 as *müge*. Plural is *mögen*.

Pret. — *möchte* or *müchte, möchtest, möchte* (paradigm, p. 590); in the 3rd pers. sing. the form *mochte* occurs once (p. 389). The plural is *möchten*.

Pret. Subj. — *müchte* or *möchte*; in the 3rd pers. sing. there are 68 instances of *möchte* to 14 of *müchte*. In the 3rd pers. plur. there are 16 instances of *möchten* to 5 of *müchten*.

Perf. Part. — Is given as *gemocht* or *gemücht*, also *mügen* (p. 590); the umlauted form *gemücht* does not occur else-

where, however ; the form *vermögt* occurs once (p. 97) ; and the usual form is *gemocht.*

Sixth Class

Müssen, M. H. G. *müezen*, is conjugated as in modern German. The preterite has single *s* in all forms.

Pres. — *muss, must, muss* (paradigm, p. 590) ; in the 3rd pers. sing. the form *muss* is the rule, occurring 371 times ; *mus* occurs 6 times ; and the form *must* occurs once (p. 1006), in one of Schottel's poems : « Stark must die Sprache seyn » ; the following dental probably is the reason for the final *t* of the verb here). The plural is *müssen, müsset, müssen.* Subj. : *müsse*, etc.

Pret. — *muste, mustest, muste* ; plural *musten* (paradigm, p. 590). Subjunctive is *müste*, etc.

Perf. Part. — *gemust*, « unterweilen » *müssen.* One form with umlaut occurs : *gemüst* (p. 575).

ANOMALOUS VERBS

Sein, M. H. G. *sîn*, shows many interesting forms, but is conjugated much as in modern German. Grammatical change in the preterite has completely disappeared.

Infin. — Occurs 521 times as *seyn*, 17 times as *sein.*

Pres. Part. — Is given in the paradigm p. 553 as *seynd.*

Pres. Ind. — The 1st pers. sing. is invariably *bin*, the 2nd person *bist*, and the 3rd person *ist.* The 1st pers. plur. occurs 5 times as *seyn*, twice as *sind* (both forms are given in the paradigm, pp. 551-53). The 2nd pers. plur. is invariably *seyd.* The 3rd pers. plur. shows a variety of forms : both *sind* and *seyn* are given in the paradigm, and the form *sind* predominates (433 times) ; *seyn* occurs 113 times ; and the form *seynd* (which arose from a mixture of *sind* and *sein*) is found 34 times, usually in dependent clauses ; this latter form is used frequently by Grimmelshausen, and is also found in Opitz ; the form

sein occurs but once (p. 1272); and *synd* occurs once (p. 962).

Pres. Subj. — Is given thus in the paradigm pp. 551-53: *sey, seyst, sey*; plural *seyn* or *sind, seyd, sind* or *seyn*. In the 1st pers. plur. and 3rd pers. plur. the forms *sind* are most unusual, and such indicative forms are not found in Opitz or Grimmelshausen; however, these forms do not occur elsewhere in Schottel, and in the 3rd pers. plur. the usual form is *seyn* (55 times); the dissyllabic form *seyen* occurs once (p. 579).

Pret. Ind. — Is very regular: *war, warest, war*; plural *waren, waret, waren* (paradigm, pp. 551-53). These are the only forms which occur, except for two instances of *wahren* in the 3rd pers. plur. (pp. 260, 1058).

Pret. Subj. — Is given thus in the paradigm pp. 551-53: *were, werest, were*; plural *weren, weret, weren*; Schottel stipulates that these forms should be spelled in this manner in order to distinguish this verb from *wehren* « defendere » or *wären* « durare »; nevertheless, in the 3rd pers. sing. the form *wehre* occurs 31 times (to 56 of *were*), and in the 3rd pers. plur. the form *wehren* occurs 12 times (to 28 of *weren*). Only 2 forms with *ä* occur: 3rd pers. sing. *wäre* (pp. 143, 780).

Perf. Part. — Is invariably *gewesen* (except for the misprint *gesewesen*, p. 158).

Imper. — Is given in the paradigm p. 551 as *sey* or *biss*, plural *seyd*. On p. 551 Schottel also gives *wes* and *weset*, but says these forms are « am meisten in Niedersachsen gebräuchlich ».

Tuhn, M.H.G. *tuon*, follows the modern norm in general. The *h* as a sign of length is placed sometimes before the vowel, sometimes after, although Schottel prescribes that it should always be placed after the vowel.

Infin. — Is given in the paradigm p. 599 as *tuhn*, which is the most frequent form (occurs 66 times); *thun* occurs 40 times.

Pres. Part. — *tuhend*.

Pres. — *tuhe, tuhest, tuht* (paradigm, p. 599); the 3rd pers.

sing. never exhibits an analogic *e*; 19 instances of *thut* occur to 6 of *tuht*. The plural is *tuhn* (paradigm), or *thun* (more frequent).

Pret. — *taht, tahtest, taht* (paradigm, p. 599); the plural occurs only as *thaten*. The subjunctive is given in the paradigm as *täht, tähtest*; the lack of an ending in the 1st person is unusual, and is perhaps due to a confusion with the indicative form *tät* (M. H. G. *tet* or *tete*); the 3rd pers. sing. is *thete*.

Perf. Part. — *getahn* (paradigm, p. 599; occurs 38 times), and *gethan* (45 times).

Imper. — *tuh* (paradigm, p. 599), and *thu*.

Wollen, M. H. G. *wellen*, shows but few deviations from modern usage. The old form *wilt* in the 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. occurs only twice; in Grimmelshausen it occurs almost as often as the newer form, in Opitz it is the most frequent form, and in the Luther Bible it is the only form used.

Infin. — Is invariably *wollen*.

Pres. — Is given in the paradigm p. 603 as: *wil, wilst* or *wilt, wil*; plural *wollen*. In the 2nd pers. sing. *wilst* is the usual form, and *wilt* occurs only twice (pp. 566, 603). The 1st and 3rd pers. sing. are invariably *wil*. The 2nd pers. plur. is *wolt*.

Pres. Subj. — Is given in the paradigm p. 603 as *wölle*, but this umlauted form occurs nowhere else; the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. are always *wollest, wolle*.

Pret. — *wolte, woltest* (paradigm, p. 603); plural *wolten*. Subjunctive is identical with the indicative.

Perf. Part. — *gewolt* or *wollen* (paradigm, p. 603).

Imper. — *woll*, given in the paradigm p. 603, although this is one of those verbs which Schottel lists on p. 573 as not having any imperative.

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